The Bombay Gazette.

No 9,792—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, APRIL 9, 1880.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. MALDA, 1,945 Tons, on THURSDAY, 15th April, 1880, at 3 P. M., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Cocanada, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Cocanada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order.

CONVEYANCE TO THE NILGHERRY HILLS.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p.m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S.S. COCONADA, 862, Tons, on TUESDAY, 13th April, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Ego and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. UMBALLA, 840 Tons, on SATURDAY, 10th April, 1880, at 10 a.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 8th April 1880. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY,
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.
THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st *of each Month*.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40
Suez	320	240	90
Port Said	380	240	90
Messina	500	340	140
Naples	500	340	140
Legborn	500	340	140
Genoa	500	340	140
Marseilles	500	350	140

(Including Wines) (Without food.)

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—
SUMATRA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st May, 1880.
INDIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st June, 1880.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class through Railway Tickets, from NAPLES to LONDON, are now issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can now be booked at through rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

F. MURAGLIA,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Joint Acting Agents, Rubattino S. N. Company.
No. 2, Hummum Street.
Bombay, 23rd March 1880.

ANCHOR LINE
or
TRANSATLANTIC, PENINSULAR, MEDITERRANEAN AND INDIAN STEAMSHIPS.

INDIAN SERVICE.

THE following sailings have been arranged from Bombay:—

TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

	Commanders.	Tons.	H. P.	Nominal
S. S. COLUMBIA	...Wm. Young	2000	300	10th April.
S. S. MACEDONIA	J. Laird	2272	485	24th do.
S. S. ITALIA	...T. G. Knox	2245	424	5th May.
S. S. SIDONIAN	...McFee	1235	203	29th May.
S. S. INDIA	...Geo. H. Read	2229	500	12th June.
S. S. BRITANNIA	...R Hutchison	3060	500	26th do.
S. S. OLYMPIA	....J. Craig	2050	424	To follow.

The Sidonian has not Passenger accommodation.

TO MARSEILLES, GENOA AND NAPLES.

S. S. ALEXANDRIA.. A. Lindquister..1629 424 15th May.

These Steamers have been specially fitted for the India Trade, and have accommodation for a large number of Saloon Passengers.

Each steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

Fare through to New York ..... Rs 600
" " Liverpool ..... " 500
" " Marseilles and Genoa ..... " 450
" " Naples ..... " 400

For plans, handbooks of information, and for any further information apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

N.B.—The New York passages are booked in connection with the Company's Atlantic Mail Service either from Greenock or from London.

There are weekly sailings from either place.

HALL LINE
BETWEEN
BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL.
CALLING AT MALTA.

FARE TO MALTA ..... Rs. 400.
" LIVERPOOL ..... " 500.

THE following sailings have been arranged from Bombay:—

	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	1880.
S. S. SPEKE HALL	2700	400	W. Brand	24th April.
S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE	3200	300	C. Norris	10th May.
S. S. RYDAL HALL	2700	400	O. Lloyd	18th June.

These fast steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, handbooks, or for any other information apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following Steamers will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE:—

S.S. POLLUCE, Captan G. Ragusin, to sail on the 20th April, 1880.
S. S. TEBE, Captain G. Crillanovich, to sail on or about the 5th May, 1880.
S. S. MEMFI, Captain D. Foretich, to sail on or about the 19th May 1880.
S. S. VORWAERTS, Captain G. Marussig, to sail on the 26th May, 1880.
S. S. TIMAVO, Captain A. Sopranich, to sail on or about the 5th June, 1880.
S. S. CALIPSO, Captain A. Ballovich, to sail on or about the 7th June 1880.
S. S. CASTORE, Captain G. Mahorelch, to sail on or about the 20th June, 1880.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

To	1st Class.	2nd Class	Deck
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	" 375	" 195	" 140 0
To Port Said	" 320	" 255	" 131 0
To Suez	" 300	" 240	" 122 0
To Aden	170	150	66 8

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company, Limited, Marine Branch, at

For further particulars, freight, passage, etc., etc., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
ascoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 6th, 1880.

BOMBAY SAW MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE COMPANY supplies all kinds of SAWN SCANTLINGS and CARPENTRY work in TEAK, PINE, and JUNGLE WOOD, and executes orders for Scantlings for BUILDINGS, BRIDGES, RAILWAY and other WAGONS.

DOORS and WINDOWS of any design made to order, either by hand or machinery.

The sawing being all done by MACHINERY, is accurate to dimensions, and a great saving is thus effected in Carpentry.

The Company has at all times on hand a large stock of first-class TEAK, PINE and JUNGLE WOOD LOGS, SCANTLINGS, and BOARDS, RABOOLWOOD for Carts and well-seasoned BLACKWOOD in log for furniture.

RAILWAY KEYS and BRAKE BLOCKS made to any pattern by machinery.

Estimates given for all kinds of wood work. Apply to the manager at the Works, Tank Bunder, or to

W. M. MACAULAY & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 6th November 1879.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India, to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust, and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Private Bondsmen.

The Security of the Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officers under Government and Public Companies.

Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.

Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employmen on the amount of security required.

Premiums periodically received.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Secretary.

THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CHEAP INDIAN RATES.

THIS old established Company by cheap and careful management is enabled safely to charge lower rates of premium than other Indian Insurance Companies. Send for Comparative Statement showing rate of premium charged by other Indian Offices.

After paying all expenses, claims on policies, dividends, and every other charge, a net profit of £18,588-8-8 was realized for the year 1878. This has been invested and added to the reserve fund.

Every kind of Insurance business transacted.

Full particulars given on application to the AGENTS OF THE COMPANY.

MACFARLANE & GILBERT,
Solicitors, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
TEHERAN	2589	400	E. Stewart	10th April.
KAISER-I-HIND	4023	709	R. Methven	17th do.
SURAT	3141	530	W. E. Breese	24th do.
KHIVA [Extra]	2699	457	G. W. Atchison	27th do.
VERONA	3065	600	W. Barratt	1st May.
VENETIA	2726	450	J. Orman	8th do.
MONGOLIA	2833	530	E. M. Edmond	15th do.
SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	22nd do.
KASHGAR	2021	459	E. J. Baker	29th do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For passage, &c., apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 29th March 1880. Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

EXTRA STEAMER TO SOUTHAMPTON.

THE Steam Ship KHIVA 2,699 Tons and 450 H.P. will be despatched as above on the 28th April, carrying passengers and cargo.

For particulars of freight and passage apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent.
Bombay, 30th March 1880.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
THIBET	2593	400	E. Ashdown	9th April.
PE-HAWTH	3960	600	D. Reynoldson	23rd do.
LOMBARDY	2723	450	W. B. Hall	7th May.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 29th March 1880. Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
THIBET	2593	400	E. Ashdown	9th April.
TANJORE	2.63	459	G. Scrivener	23rd do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 29th March 1880. Superintendent.

MELBOURNE EXHIBITION.

SPECIAL FIRST CLASS RETURN TICKETS, available for SIX MONTHS, will be issued to passengers visiting the Exhibition by the steamer of the 4th June and subsequent fortnightly steamers, at the REDUCED FARE of RUPEES SIX HUNDRED.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 24th March 1880.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

S. S. ROUMELIA, CAPTAIN FOTHERGILL, 2,158 Tons, 260 H.P. Nominal.

TO SAIL 17TH APRIL.

THIS Fine Steamer will be despatched as above.

She has comfortable First Class accommodated for Twenty-four Passengers.

Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 31st March 1880.

MR. DAVID McIVER'S LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following sailings have been arranged from Bombay:—

	Com.	Tons.	H. P. nom.	
S.S. SICILY	Green	1675	220	on 27th April.
S.S. THESSALY	F. Harbord	1925	200	on 5th June.

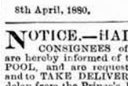
FARE ..... Rs. 400.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 23rd March 1880.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.



NOTICE.—The S. S. WISTOW HALL will sail for LIVERPOOL on the 9th April.

A Steam Barge will leave the Apollo Bunder to convey heavy baggage on board at noon, and again at 5 p. m. punctually for the convenience of passengers.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
8th April, 1880. Agents.

NOTICE.—HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S.S. SPEKE HALL, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay from the Prince's Dock.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

NOTICE.—ANCHOR LINE, INDIAN SERVICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. MACEDONIA, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay from the Prince's Dock.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per Steamer REBECCA, from LONDON, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL and are REQUESTED to present their BILLS of LADING and TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS, with all delay, from the Prince's Dock.

All claims must be presented and passed by the Captain before the departure of the Steamer, none other will be admitted.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.
Bombay, 6th April 1880.

THE COLONIAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND.
FIRE AND MARINE.
ESTABLISHED 1878. CAPITAL £2,000,000.
HEAD OFFICE—WELLINGTON.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS to the above Company and are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS on almost every description of property on favourable terms.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.
Bombay, 22nd March 1880.

NOTICE.

TO BE AUCTIONED at DHORAJI, on the 15th April next, about 450 HALF-PRESSED BALES of Dhoraji Machine Ginned Cotton, belonging to the Gondal State. For further particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT, Dhoraji Ginning Factory.
Dhoraji, Kattywar, 31st March 1880.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF JUBBULPORE HEMP.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 9th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of Thacker Gocouldass Narronjee and on account and at the risk of Messrs. A Blascheck and Co.

At the Colaba Cotton Green in the Jutha of Soondarjee Rarowjee—

JG, 132 bales Jubbulpore hemp of this year's crop.

At Victoria Bunder in the Jutha of Assur Venjee, Mucadum of Messrs. A Blascheck and Co—

JG 45 bales Jubbulpore Hemp of this year's crop.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 10th instant, sale commencing at 1 p. m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 17, Grant Road, opposite the Theatre Royal, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated glass and porcelainware, &c., the property of E. F. Bayley, Esq., the same comprises cut glassware, dessert service, plated cruetstand, spoons and forks, drawing room, dining pier, dressing, washband and ladys' writing tables, conversation and reclining couches, drawing room, easy arm and without arm chairs, sideboard, whatnot, teapoys, toilet-tand, cottage harmonium, hatstand, brass bedstead, baby's cot, gown stand, chest of drawers, dressing and cheval glasses, clothes and gown presses, camp cots, Brussels, Cumbay, and oil carpets, pictures, table ornaments, bath, dispense, and cookroom furniture and utensils, &c.

Property on view.

SALE OF TEAK SCANTLINGS.

TO-MORROW SAIURDAY, the 10th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder at the premises of the Bombay Saw Mill Company, Limited.

A quantity of Mill Sawn Timber of various sizes suitable for many varieties of work in small lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

On TUESDAY next, the 13th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Growlia Tank Road, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, &c., the property of Dr. Burjorjee Framjee.

Full particulars will appear hereafter.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 12th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms.

10 bales grey shirtings:
20 cases grey dhoties.
7 " coloured prints.

About 200 Doz. Bass's Beer in Quarts bottled by Patterson & Hibbert.

An invoice of electro plated ware, consisting of 4 and 5 bottles cruets, liquor and pickle frames, double jam pots, biscuit boxes, tea and coffee sets, curry dishes, butter pots, ice pail waiters, beaded and king pattern table dessert and tea spoons, table and dessert forks, salt and mustard spoons, &c.

The property of a gentleman, consisting of drawing-room chairs, cane table, tripod stand, travelling cot, screen, dinner service, few lots of glass and plateware, and copper pots.

AT 2 P.M.

A strong paiky shigram with a serviceable grey Arab horse and harness.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 9th April 1880.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE, BOMBAY.

PROPRIETOR .....MR. C. S. NAZIR.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

The THEATRE will be CLOSED THIS EVENING to admit of an additional rehearsal.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. MARLBOROUGH, ARRIVED from LONDON, are hereby requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING to our Office for our countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Prince's Dock.

No claim will be admitted under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before departure of the vessel.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents for Captain NEWCOMB, S. S. Marlborough.
Bombay, 7th April 1880.

TELEGRAPH BANKING AGENCY.

THE Undersigned, as Managers of the above AGENCY, remit money by wire at current rates of exchange and at a minimum charge for the message to England or to any other part of the world, whereby payments can be made to any one named at the earliest possible moment.

Names, addresses, paragraphs, or sentences of any *purport* are codified under cyphers, whereby these can be telegraphed by using one word.

Every information and assistance afforded on application personally, or by letter.

WM. WATSON & Co.,
Anglo Indian Agency, 28, Apollo Street, Bombay, and 27, Leadenhall Street, London.

THE CHEAPEST BOOKS IN BOMBAY AT SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

MRS. MEDLEY'S,
26, Meadow Street, Fort.

	Rs. a. p.
Children's Picture Books	from 0 2 0
Story Books	" 0 4 6
Zululand and the Zulus	" 0 9 0
Half Hours with the best Authors	" 1 2 0
English Folk Lore	" 2 13 0
Do An iquities	" 2 13 0
Lord Macaulay's Life and Letters, 2 vols for	" 6 12 0
Frozen Asia	" 2 13 0
Every Boys Annual	" 3 6 0
Boys own do	" 3 6 0
Lit le Wide Awake	" 2 13 0
Little Folks	" 1 15 6
Line upon Line	" 1 6 0
Peep of Day	" 1 2 0
Tennyson's Works	" 3 6 0
Waverley Novels	" from 0 8 0
Prayer Books	" " 0 3 0
Do. with Hymns	" " 0 9 0
Church Services	" from 1-2-0 to 23 8 0
Bibles	" from 0 6 0
Hymn Books	" " 0 3 0

Tracts, Sunday School Reward Cards, &c.
Books not in stock ordered from England.

NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Stationery at his Office on TUESDAY, the 20th April, 1880, at 1 o'clock p.m. for the supply of MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES of STATIONERY, in such quantities as may, from time to time, be required during a period of twelve months, commencing from the 1st April, 1880.

Tenders to be forwarded to this Office in sealed envelopes, marked "Tenders for the supply of Miscellaneous Articles of Stationery," and they will be opened at 1 o'clock p.m. on the 20th April, 1880.

Tenders are required to show the lowest rate at which each article will be supplied, of the best quality, for prompt payment.

Every Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rupees (50) Fifty, which will be forfeited in the event of delay or evasion on the part of the Tenderer in executing the agreement, and a deposit of Rupees (500) Five Hundred will be required from the person whose Tender is accepted for the due performance of the agreement.

No reason will be given for the rejection of any Tender.

The form of agreement to be entered into, with lists of the articles required, can be seen, and any other particulars ascertained at this Office daily, Sundays excepted.

H. E. JACOMB,
Bombay, 8th April 1880. Superintendent of Stationery.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned is prepared to receive TENDERS for the EXECUTION of CURRENT REPAIRS to the GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS in charge of the Executive Engineer at the Presidency, and for the supply of ROAD METAL and SAND STONE during the year 1880-81.

Schedule of rates, on which the Tenders are to be based, and Specifications, with conditions, can be seen, and other particulars learnt, on application to the Undersigned during office hours.

Sealed "Tenders, endorsed Tender for Current Repairs," to be delivered at the Office of the Undersigned not later than 2 p.m. on THURSDAY, the 15th April, 1880.

Each Tender should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 200, to be forfeited in the event of evasion on the part of the Tenderer to sign the agreement for contract papers.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of the lowest or any Tender.

MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN, C. E.,
Acting Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Bombay, 7th April 1880.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

In the MATTER of BHAICHAND VURDHMAN, who lately carried on Trade or Business as a Jeweller and Sheriff at Baroda under the Name and Firm of BHAICHAND VURDHMAN, in Bombay under the Name and Firm of CHUNILAL LOWJI, and at Ahmedabad under the Name and Firm of ROYCHAND BHUCHAND, an adjudged Insolvent.

WHEREAS the Petition of TARACHAND CHUTURDAS, verified by the affidavit of the said Tarachand Chuturdas, was filed in this Honourable Court on the 8th day of April instant. And whereas the said Bhaichand Vurdhman has this day duly been lodged an Insolvent under Section IX. of the Indian Insolvent Act XI. and XII., Victoria Chapter XXI. It is hereby ordered that the REAL and PERSONAL ESTATE and EFFECTS of the said Insolvent be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court. And that the said Insolvent do WITHIN THIRTY DAYS from the date hereof file in my Office a schedule in the form in Schedule C. to the said Act annexed.—Dated this 7th day of April, 1880.

C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.
Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 7th day of April 1880.

KEMP'S EXTRACTS OF MEAT ARE INDISPUTABLY SUPERIOR to all imported Extracts. They are free from mustiness, and the quality of the meat is guaranteed. The presence of anything unwholesome is rendered impossible by the extracts while in a fluid form being made pellucid by filtration before being evaporated.

EXTRACT of CHICKEN (as supplied to the Abyssinian Expedition), Jar containing 1½ oz.	Rs.	2 8
EXTRACT of MUTTON, bottle containing 4 oz.	"	3 0
EXTRACT of BEEF (supplied to the Forces in Southern Afghanistan), bottle containing 2 oz.	"	1 4
Quarter-pound Jars	"	2 8
Half " "	"	4 12
One " "	"	9 4

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

LADIES' HOSIERY AND BOOT DEPARTMENT.

CHILDREN'S
Cotton Socks.
Lambswool Socks.
Lisle Socks.
Merino Socks.
LADIES'
Cotton Stockings.
Lisle Stockings.
Balbriggan Stockings.
Lambswool Stockings.
Cashmere Stockings.
Merino Stockings.
Silk Stockings.
CHILDREN'S
Patent Leather Shoes.
Morocco Shoes
Patent Leather Boots.
Morocco Button Boots.
LADIES'
BEST FRENCH AND ENGLISH
White Satin Shoes.
White Satin Boots.
Black Kid Shoes.
Black Kid Boots.
Patent Leather Shoes.
Black Cloth Boots.
Black Morocco Boots,

WATSON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE HOTEL.

REDUCED PRICES.

Finest Virginian Golden Leaf
HONEY DEW TOBACCO;
A splendid article, infinitely superior to the Tobaccos commonly sold under its name.
IMPORTED OVERLAND AT
Per Pound, Cash, Rs. 2-8.

TREACHER & CO., (LTD.)
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BASS'S INDIA PALE ALE,
FIRST QUALITY.

BOTTLED BY M. B. FOSTER & SONS.

SINCE the Establishment of their business in 1829 Messrs. FOSTER'S shipments abroad have extended to every leading market of the Globe. Their premises for Home and Export trade far exceed in magnitude and perfection those of any other bottler in the world, thereby enabling them to maintain the leading position for which their bottlings have been celebrated "for the last half century."

Messrs. FOSTER have recently adopted the "BUGLE HORN" as a Registered Trade Mark, the same being incorporated with their world renowned "BLACK LABEL." Purchasers are particularly requested to observe the foregoing, which has been adopted for the purpose of guaranteeing the genuineness of the bottling.

Per doz. Qts	Cash	Rs. 6	0
Do. Impl. Pts	"	5	4
Do. Pts	"	4	0

SPECIAL TERMS TO THE TRADE.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, British Medical Journal, &c.*

"Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten years."

Invariably adopted when once fairly tried.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

CAUTION.—Genuine only with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label.

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES & SAUCES.

INVALUABLE FOR INDIA, ON ACCOUNT OF ITS KEEPING GOOD IN THE HOTTEST CLIMATES, AND FOR ALL LENGTH OF TIME.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., LIMITED, 43, Mark Lane, London, England.

FIRST CLASS WATCHES MANUFACTURED BY

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WATCHES FOR GENTLEMEN.

Gold Hunting Keyless Lever Watches, with compensation balance, ¾ plates, 10 holes jewelled, finest quality	Rs.	375
Ditto Gold, semi-hunting dit to		350
Ditto do. crystal-faced		325 and 350
Ditto do. second quality		280
Gold Watches, not keyless	from	150 to 250

A fine stock of gold clock watches, chronographs, centre seconds, repeaters and perpetual calendar watches from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,800.

WATCHES FOR LADIES.

Gold ½ Hunting Keyless Lever Watches, in plain, engine turned, or richly engraved cases	Rs.	185 to 360
Gold crystal-faced Keyless Lever Watches, with compensation balance	from	180 to 200
Gold Watches, cheaper description, [not keyless,] open faced, ½ hunting and hunting	"	50 to 120
Ladies Watches, set with diamonds, enamelled, or richly chased cases, suitable for presents	"	100 to 800

SHIKAR WATCHES.

We make a really good useful watch in aluminium case at Rs. 25, ditto superior quality Rs. 35 and Rs. 40. The higher qualities have a patent lever escapement and are extra jewelled, and we can recommend them with every confidence to those of our patrons requiring a thoroughly serviceable watch for rough usage. We guarantee the above watches to last for 15 years.

INTIMATION.

We have lately added an important branch to our business, viz., manufacturing on our premises gold chains and jewellery of pure Indian gold, by skilled European workmen, thereby giving the fine finish of Western workmanship, better value in gold, and saving the heavy loss by exchange, duty, &c., which have to be charged on articles of this description imported from Europe. Our prices for this description of goods will be found lower than any firm in India.

C. MARCKS & CO.,
4, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.
TRAVELLING AGENT:—MR. F. J. BRANDON.

SEASONABLE.

KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT AND PURIFYING SALINE.

SOVEREIGN in Headache, Biliousness, Sea-sickness, Boils, Gastric Disorders, and Impurities of the Blood. To regard any imported nostrum as superior to it is an utter delusion, An enormous consumption extending daily, and an experience exceeding twenty-five years' prove its medicinal excellence. Good condition always guaranteed.

Per Bottle Re. 1-4. Per Dozen Rs. 12.

A DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

D. S. KEMP AND CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS

AND

TRAVELLERS

to all parts of the World supplied with every requisite of the best quality at greatly reduced prices.

	Rs. a.
Deck Suits	Rs. 22, 25 0
Sleeping Do.	Rs. 5-12 to 15 14
Overcoats, Warm	" 25 0
Ulsters, Warm	" 47 0
Cardigan Jackets	" 7 14
Pyjamas	each 3 8
Rugs, Long, Whitney	" 14 0
Mauds, Scotch	" 22 0
Best Flannel	each 7 14
Shirts Oxford Cloth	" 5 4
White or French	" 4 0
Dressing Gowns	" 8 8
Cambric Handkerchiefs	doz. 4 6
Lounge Caps	each 1 12
Felt Hats, all shapes	" 4 0
Tweed Hats	" 4 0
Gauze Merino Banians	" 3 0
Hat Guards	each 0 6
Sun Umbrellas	" 6 2
Air Pillows and Cushions	" 6 2
Linen Collars, the Best	doz. 8 12
Hat Cases	" 8 12
Cotton Socks	doz. 7 14
Warm Merino Socks	" 13 8
Scotch Lambswool	" 18 12
Warm Undervests	each 5 4
Warm Drawers	" 5 4

	Rs. a.
Warm Mufflers	1 0
Warm Gloves	1 10
Warm Mitts	1 8
Scarfs for Pin	0 14
Linen Faced Collars	0 10
" Cuffs	1 2
" Fronts	0 14
Overland Chairs	8 6
Rug Straps	2 4
Cloth Brushes	1 2
Nail Brushes	0 8
Tooth Brushes	0 8
Silk Umbrellas	10 0
Cabin Travelling Baths	35 0
Braces	1 6
Fitted Hide Dressing Bags	67 0
Slippers	from 3 8
Leather Purses	" 3 0
" Wallets	" 8 8
Bank Note Case	2 10
Money Belts	4 4
Sovereign Boxes	2 10

	Rs. a.
Courier Bags	1 3
Carpet Bags	7 14
Hide Hand Bags	11 0
Bags for Soiled Linen	4 12
Best Overland Trunks	24 0
Railway Portmanteaus	14 0
Bath Sponges	3 0
Sponge Bags	1 8
Hair Brushes and Comb in Case	9 4
Marine Soap	0 6
Soap Boxes	1 8
Tooth Powder	1 0
Eau de Cologne	0 14
Air Tight Cases	20 0
Solid Leather Rivited Trunks	70 0
Canvas Shoes	5 12

HOAR AND CO.,
THE TRAVELLERS' KIT HOUSE,
3, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR.
MEIFFRE BROTHERS.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

	Rs. as.		Rs. as.
Black Silk	from 2 6 per yd.	Dresses Ready made	from 3 4 each.
Colored Silk	" 2 11 "	Do. Ball	" 9 0 do.
Fancy and Plain Japanese Silk	" 0 15 "	Underlinen in great variety	
Satins	" 0 14 "	Do. Babies do.	
Moirees	" 4 14 "	Flowers do.	
Silk Velvets	" 3 14 "	Feathers do.	
Crapes	" 1 4 "	Fans	" 0 6½ do.
Velveteens Black	" 1 11 "	Ribbons, in all shades & width Says	" 1 14 do.
Do. Colored	" 1 2 "	Handkerchiefs	" 2 4 dozen
Sateens all Shades	" 0 10½ "	Gloves Kid, white and colour d	" 1 4 pair.
Grenadines	" 0 5 "	Do. Black Silk, 3 Buttons	" 0 8 do.
Alpacas	" 0 5 "	Lace and Silk Neckti s 3 ty	" 0 8 "
Serges, Blue	" 1 4 "	Lace Sets, Collar and Cuffs	" 1 4 set.
Muslins, White and Fancy	" 0 4½ "	Linen Collars all shapes	" 2 8 dozen
Lawns	" 0 2½ "	Linen Cuffs do.	" 4 2 do.
Tulles	" 0 10 "

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 8, 1880.

THE London telegrams of yesterday still quote Consols at 98¾ and French Rentes at 118¼. The decline in Metals has apparently at length received a check as the quotations are the same as last week—viz., Copper Braziers £75 10s. per ton, Australian Tiles £78 10s. per ton. Yellow Metal 6¼d. per lb, Silesian Spelter £15 per ton. The Coffee market keeps very dull, and Mid. Plantation Ceylon has declined to 91s. per cwt. Good Ordinary Native is still quoted at 63s. per cwt. The market for Oil Seeds are apparently weak, at in some instances rather lower rates. Cocoanut Oil is still quoted at £33 for Ceylon and £36 per ton for Cochin.

The market for Piece Goods in Manchester yesterday was quiet but steady.

Cotton in Liverpool was flat with sales only amounting to 6,000 bales, of which 300 were Surats, the only change in prices was a decline of 1-16d. per lb. in Mid. Uplands which is now quoted at 7 5-16d. per lb. Considering the depressed state of the market, and the very small daily sales, it is astonishing that no further decline has taken place in Surats. It is true that the stock is small both in Liverpool and on the Continent, but the shipments are weekly increasing from here, and at the present rate of daily sales, the stock at home will very shortly be too large to justify the maintenance of prices now current.

The New York telegrams of yesterday report a further decline of ⅛ cent per lb. in ready Mid. Uplands and ·11 cents per lb. in Futures for June delivery. The receipts at the U. S ports to date compare with the past two seasons as follows, viz. :—

	1880.	1879.	1878.
Wednesday's Receipts.....	6,000	5,000	10,000
Five days' Receipts	27,000	30,000	37,000
Total since 1st Sept.....	4,510,000	4,189,000	3,965,000

At the Weekly Biddings for Council Drafts on India in London yesterday the full quantity of 45 lacs was allotted—viz., Rs. 25,60,000 to Calcutta, Rs. 40,000 to Madras and Rs. 19,00,000 to Bombay. The average rates of allotment were 1s. 8·01d. to Calcutta and Madras and 1s. 8·033. to Bombay. The minimum rate was 1s. 8d. per Rupee, at which 36 per cent. was allotted. For next week 45 lacs are again advertised.

BAR SILVER in London yesterday was still quoted at 52¼d. per oz. Shipment of £100,000 of the Metal to Bombay are advised ; also of £40,000 Gold.

EXCHANGE has again been very quiet to-day, and rates for Private Bills are slightly lower, but in Bank Paper there is no change. The business transacted during the day has been extremely small, both here and in Calcutta. We quote :—

Bank Bills, on demand .....1s. 8 1-16d.		per Re.
Do. 3 months' sight...1s. 8 3-16d.		,,
Credits, 3 do. ...1s. 8 9-32d. to 1s 8 5-16		,,
Documents, 3 do. ...1s. 8 5-16d.		,,
France, 3 do. ...2 14		,,

On Calcutta rates are unaltered at 99 15-16 to 100 for demand and 99 for 60 days' sight bills.

GOVERNMENT PAPER continues firm, but as the higher rates have brought out more sellers, a slightly easier feeling prevails. We qu te :—Fours, Rs. 95½ to Rs. 95¾ ; and Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 102¼.

SHARES.—In Bank shares Nationals have advanced to Rs. 107 and Orientals to Rs. 300. Press Companies' shares are unchanged. In Spinning and Weaving Companies the only quotable changes are a decline of Rs. 5 in Dhurrumseys, Rs. 10 in New Great Eastern and an advance of Rs. 5 in Morarjee's, Rs. 5 in Orientals and Rs. 10 in Sholapores.

COTTON.—Notwithstanding the unfavorable accounts arriving from the home markets, dealers have been very firm to-day and business in consequence has been almost at a standstill, the difference between buyers and sellers' ideas being fully Rs. 2 per candy. For M. G. Broach there has been a good enquiry at Rs. 240 to Rs. 241 per candy, but the small sales reported have been at Rs. 242, of which native dealers were in most instances the buyers, and Europeans the sellers. The receipts from up-country yesterday were 8,354 bales, making a total for five days of 43,234 bales. The nominal quotations are :—

Good M. G. Broach, Ready.....Rs. 242 per candy.
,, Dholleras, Ready ..... ,, 232 ,,
,, Oomrawuttee, Ready ..... ,, 232 ,,

LINSEED continues in moderate request at Rs. 6-2 to Rs. 6-3 per cent.

RAPESEED is still dull and neglected at Rs. 5-12 per cwt. for Guzerat, of which fair supplies of new seed are coming in.

WHEAT.—New Soft White is offering at Rs. 33 per candy without attracting buyers.

FREIGHTS.—The market is quieter. We still quote 47s. 6d. per ton for immediate shipment to Liverpool via Canal, but for late April 42s. 6d. to 43s. 9d. per ton is the rate and 40s. per ton for May. For sailing tonnage there is a moderate enquiry at 42s. 6d. per ton. For the Continent via Canal, we quote 47s. 6d. per ton for Havre ready, and 42s. 6d. per ton for May loading. For Trieste and Venice there is a good enquiry at 50s. to 51s. 3d., and for Marseilles and Genoa at 47s. 6d. per ton, freight paid here at par.

COALS.—A cargo of Cardiff just arrived is reported sold at Rs. 19 per ton alongside, and of Davison's West Hartley, April shipment via Canal, at Rs. 18¼ per ton.

PIECE GOODS are firm and generally in good demand.

YARNS are steady but unchanged in value.

COPPER is dull at Rs. 48-8 per cwt.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid up.	Last Dividend	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	2,500	500	500	4 p. ct.	643
Bank of Bengal	6,000	500	all	8 do	740
Bank of Madras.....	10,000	500	all	5 do	640
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	10	all	5 do	125
Chart'd Bk. of India	40,000	20	all	6 do	240
Chart'd Mercantile	30,000	25	all	6 do	288
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	40,000	25‡	all	8 ,,	400
National Bank of India.	87,500	20	12½	6 do	107
Oriental Bank	60,000	25	all	5 do	300

LAND COMPANIES.

New Jalaba Co.....	4,000	3,000	2,925	15	970
Freza Land	7,500	150	150	100	362·d.
Masagon Land, &c	1,750	2,000	2,000	.....	325
Fort Canning Co.....	6,000	1,400	1,400	13	185

* P. S. Bonds.

PRESS COMPANIES

Akbar Cotton	18	5,000	2,850	50	850
Albert Ginuing Co....	10	500	all	18 p.ct.	500
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	20	2,000	1,100	12	1,030
Apollo Press Co., (small shares)	75	2,400	2,400	32	700
Bellary	625	1,000	1000	25	465
Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.....	600	500	all	50	430
New Indian Press Co.	1,000	350	3½	10	105
Broach Cotton Ginning & Press Co	1,400	250	all	10	35
Colaba Press Co.....	500	1,850	1,850	10	375
Dholleras Press and Ginning Co	500	350	all	12	200
East India Press Co...	700	1,000	1,000	100	590
Fort Press Co	150	8,500	8,500	5	940
French Press Co.....	350	500	all	10	430
Sind Press Co	400	2,000	750	5	430
Mofussil Co.....	3,125	400	400	3	225
Prince of W. Press....	125	....	1,000	7	165
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,500	750	115	1,125
Surat Cotton Press Co.....	300	500	500	20	225
Volkart's Press Co	450	1,000	all	50	550

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidate 1 Stock.....	..	£20	21?-?-0	5 p. ct	307
Do New £20 shares...	..	£20	13?-?-6	do	26
Ditto	..	£20	05-7-3	do	72
Ditto	..	£20	21-13-1	do	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co	..	£100	1,000	do	1,109
Do. New £15 shares..	..	£15	19?-?-15	do	265

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Co.	600	1,000	1,000	90	990
Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	40	200
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Co	33,000	100	100	2	56
Alfred Manufacturing Co	2,000	500	500	15	431
Alliance Spinning Co....	600	2,500	all	65	1,100
Bhownuggur Mills	800	2,000	2,000	100	300
Bombay United	800	1,000	1,000	25	760
Bombay Saw Mills.....	800	1,000	1,000	80	510
Cent al India S. W. & M. Co	2,500	500	5	30	560?d.
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	30	480
D. Spinning	5,000	2,000	all	35	250
Empress S. and W. Co..	1,500	500	all	..	415
Golam Babaji Spinning Co	1,000	100	400	21	310
Hindustan	870	1,000	1,000	60	910
Hydrabad Spinning Co.	700	1,000	1,800	..	510
Jaffer Ali Spinning Co.	400	500	500	50	675
Jewr.s Balloo.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	700
Khandelah	750	1,000	1,000	30	865
Khatau Makanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	925
Madras	300	1,250	1,250	75	380
Madras United	250	1,000	1,000	50	1,250
Manockjee Petit'....	2,500	100	all	33	1,175
Muagon Spinning Co..	2,000	500	500	35	90
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	915
National Spinning	400	1,000	1,000	40	775
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	25	790
Oriental	4,000	625	625	..	615
Prince of Wales Insurance Co	1,50	500	500	...	66
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	2	5,000	1,000	85	870
Rassoon S. & W. Co....	1,500	1,000	1,000	30	675
Shalapore Mills.....	500	1,000	1,000	50	775
Swadeshee	700	1,000	1,000	75	685
Victoria Mills.....	450	1,000	1,000	55½	500

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Ice Manufactory & Co., Lim ted.	1,250	100	100	10p.ct.	115
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation ...	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	1,840
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association.....	5,000	100	10	15 p.ct	10
Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Co.	500	500	300	36	260
Mechanics Building Co.....	4,000	50	57	8 p.ct.	19nl
Oriental Govt. Security Life Assurance Co....	5,000	200	50	..	50
Oriental Lean Association	5,000	20	20	10 p.ct	20
Trescher & Co.	2,00	500	all	60	720
Thacker & Co.	1,000	100	100	10	122

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE STEAMER PEARL, 366 tons, Captain E C Raffin, will sail to-day for Coast and Cutch with a general cargo and 257 deck passengers.

THE STEAMER HENRY BOLKLAW, 639 tons, Captain R. C. DIXON, arrived in harbour on the 7th inst. from the Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and seven deck passengers.

THE STEAMER CARADOC, 879 tons, Captain James Farmer, arrived in harbour yesterday from North Shields (25th Feb.) with a cargo of 1,5·8 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Mr. Nusserwanjee Manuckjee.

THE STEAMER SICILLY, 1,078 tons, Captain J. M. G. Wallace, arrived in harbour on the 7th inst. from Cardiff (10th March) with a cargo of 1,9?1 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.

THE STEAMER COLUMBIA, 1,322 tons, Captain W. S. Young, arrived in harbour on the 7th inst. from Kurrachee (5th April) with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Liverpool.—Mr. and Mrs. Bell and infant, Miss Ball, Misses Ada and Roda Ball, Masters John and Edward Ball, and Mr. Newman ; and 67 deck for Bombay.

THE B I S N. Co.'s S. S CHINDWARA, 1,533 tons Captain A. Sanders, sailed yesterday for Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Baroach.—Mr. G. Oliver and servant. For Tellicherry.—Mr. and Mrs H. W. Fleming. For Vingoria.—Lieut. H. N. Guinness, and Lieut. Col. Drummond. For Carwar.—Major A. B. Portman. For Canganore.—Assist Apoth. Doyle and servant ; and 19 deck for Coast ports.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
7	H Bolklaw (s)	Dixon	Bussorah, Mar 9.
	Columbia(s).....	Young	Kurrachee, Apr 5.
	Sicilly (s)	Wallace.....	Cardiff, Mar 10.
8	Caradoc (s)	Farmer	North Shields Feb 26.

DEPARTURE.

April	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
8	Chindwara (s).....	Sanders	Coast and Calcutta.

The steamer Pearl, Raffin, to Coast and Cutch, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Columbia, to Liverpool.
Steamer Rebecca, to Havre.
Steamer H Bolklaw, to P Gulf via Kurrachee.
Steamer Coconada, to P Gulf via Kurrachee.
Steamer Oorun, to Coast and Cutch.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Apr.		
4	Marmion	Piper ..... Madras, Mar 29.
5	Erato	Ross ..... Glasgow, Nov 27.
5	Ahana	Mathias ..... Cardiff, Oct 18.

DEPARTURES.

Apr. 4.—Steamers Arabia and Busbeer. Ships Saint Mirren and County of Berwick.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Apr.		
6	Dumphaile Castle	Bombay.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 7.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Kher-onese—250 cwts myrabolams, Rob rtson Brothers and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir and Co ; 100 bales cotton, John Marshall ; 125 cwts myrabolam , Khattow Muthoora J B Brown—150 cwts myrabolams, Pandia Jewraj ; 211 cwts myrabolams, Khuttow Muthur ; 350 bales cotton, Wallace and Co ; 462 cwts myrabolams, Jetha Purshotum ; 145 bales cotton, Harvey and Sabpaty ; 60 bales hemp, Vursunjee Veerjee

James Aikin—30 tons old iron, Finlay, Muir and Co ; 68 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co ; 1,457½ cwts myrabolams, Jetha Purshotum.

Wistow Hall s—9 bales hides, Edward, Bates and Co ; 48½ cwts linseed, Hirachund Nemchund and Co ; 50 bales wool, Heerachund Morarjee ; 58 bales cotton, Pelly and Co ; 100 bales wool, Govindjee Mahadewjee.

Swaledale s—50 bales wool, Jetha Purshotum ; 450 bales cotton, Khuttow Veerjee ; 120 cwts ginger, Luckmidas Khimjee.

J W Ward s—20 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co ; 210 bales cotton, Govindram Dwarkadass ; 30 bales wool, Alridge, Salmon and Co ; 150 cwts bedanuts, Purshotum Sungjee ; 52 bales cotton, Moolchund Moteechund ; 75 bales wool, Heerjee Govindjee ; 65 ra les cotton, Hemraj Gumshamdass ; 57 bales cotton, Lalchund Ramdayall.

Macedonia s—1,600 cwts wheat and 250 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

Speke Hall s—850 bales cotton, Wallace and Co ; 1,500 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 195 cwts bones, Nathu Ewa ; 100 bales cotton, Thos H. Moore a d Co ; 2 00 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 50 bales wool, Luckmidass Khimjee.

Shah speare—142 ½ wts myrabolams and 377 cwts gallnuts, Jetha Purshotum ; 1,000 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

Twilight—100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Teheran s—13 cases shawls, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Europa—182½ cwts linseed, Nusserwanjee Manuckjee and Co.
Liddesdale s—500 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

J W Marr—450 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 3,500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR GUTTENBURG

Banian s—400 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Teheran s—303 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Teheran s—10 cases silk, Hajee Zaud Abedin ; 50 cwts coffee, Waljee Chandabhoy ; 1 bale silk, David Sassoon and Co ; 12 packages cloves, 3 packages drugs and 1 chest silk, Woomerbhoy Chandabhoy.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Thibet s—18 cwts myrabolams and 5 cwts sulph. H Abdoola Esmail and Co ; 8 bales twist, Wart Ludham and Co.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Teheran s—10 bundles hides, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Geelong s—49 packages cloves, Jewraz Merally ; 90 cwts raisin, Dstardina Mowjee ; 87 cwts cowlates. Currimbhoy Ebram ; 19 cwts senna leaves, Sorabjee Framjee ; 312 cwts raisin, Vasanji Thaver ; 20 bales twist, Manordass Hurrickchand ; 125 cwts raisins and 2 cases peacock feathers, Allana Munjee.

Thibet s—304 cwts cowlates, Shaik Ahmed Shaik Dawood ; 12 packages cloves, Dawood Pallon and Co ; 183 bales cotton, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy ; 5 bales twist, Tata and Co ; 47 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co ; 50 cwts onions, Sidick Jewa ; 124 cwts red raisin, Dundalli Sowjee.

FOR SHANGHAI

Thibet s—41 chests opium, Ramcurn Ramnath ; 5 chests opium, Sriram Sewdutrai ; 12 chests opium, Rogonath Juggonath ; 24 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 30½ chests opium, Tarachund Gunshamdass ; 3 cwts broken glass, Bundally Sowjee.

APRIL 8

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Twilight s—5·6 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Khersonese—500 bales cotton, Wallace and Co.
Shahjehanpur—190 bales hemp yarn, Scondoonas Govindjee and Co ; 400 cwts myrabolams, Ruttonjee Manuckjee.
Speke Hall s—250 bales cotton, Nurses Khuttow ; 160 bales cotton, Harvey Ashley and Co ; 300 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Columbia s—27 tons old iron, C H B Forbes and Co ; 800 cwts linseed, W and A Graham and Co ; 350 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 3,000 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co ; 1,500 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co ; Secretary and Admiralty Registrar, High Court, on the 31st ultimo, in the afternoon.
Messrs G H Farran and J W Orr respectively delivered over and received charge of the offices of Prothonotary and Testamentary and Admiralty Registrar, High Court, on the 31st ultimo, in the afternoon.
Messrs F C Anderson and G H Farran respectively delivered over and received charge of the offices of Asst Comr and Taxing Master, High Court, on the 31st ultimo, in the afternoon.
Mr H F Mactier obtained charge over charge of the office of Judge and Sessions Judge of Satara on the 30th ultimo, after office hours.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr H R Cooke, Actg First Asst Coll r Broach, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from the 23rd instant.
Mr R E Candy, First Asst Coll r Ahmedabad, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months from 12th instant.
Mr G F M Grant is appointed to act till further orders as Asst Coll r and Asst of the Dist Magte at Panch Mahals, Agent for the Govr, Dist Registrar, Panch Mahals, and Political Agent for the Rewa Kantha, from the date of Mr W Woodward's proceeding on furlough.
In supersession of that part of Govt Notification No 3229, dated 24th June 1879, which relates to the appointment of Mr John Medlycott Campbell as Forest Settlement Officer in the Kolaba Dist, Govt are pleased, in exercise of the power conferred by Section 4 of the Indian Forest Act 1878, to appoint Mr R Counteney to be Forest Settlement Officer in that Dist for the purposes set forth in Section 4 Clause [c] and Section 34 of the said Act
The Hon Mr T C Hope, CSI, is allowed furlough for one year on medical certificate under Section 23 of the Civil Leave Code, 4th Edition.
Mr Tribhuwandas Jiwanlal, Officiating Special Sub-Registrar of Jalalpur for 3rd March 1880.
Dada Gopal, who has been dismissed from the office of Kulkarni of Mouze Yeda Nipan', Taluka Valva in the Satara Collectorate in connection with the matters which have been convicted of the criminal offence of cheating, is declared incapable of again serving Government in any capacity.
Vishnu Ganesh, who has been dismissed from the office of Kulkarni of Mouze Nhavi, Taluka Indapur in the Poona Collectorate, in consequence of his having been convicted of the offence of criminal breach of trust, is declared incapable of again serving Government in any capacity.
In supersession of Government Notification No. 1393, dated the 16th ultimo, declaring that on his return from privilege leave Mr T Bosanquet will act as First Assistant Collector doing duty at Thana, the Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Bosanquet to act as temporary Assistant Collector and Magistrate of the District of Surat, District Registrar and Agent to the Governor at Surat.
Surgeon-Major T Cody to act as Surgeon of the Gokaldas Tejpal Native General Hospital pending the assumption of that appointment by Surgn-Maj H W Bevan, or till further orders.
Surgeon-Major T Cody will carry on the duties of Secretary to the Surgeon-General for civil Medical Administration in addition to his duties at the Hospital.
Surgeon James MacCloghry is appointed to the medical charge of the Dispensary at Jaoobabad, with effect from 14th February 1880, before office hours.
Surgeon-Major T Cody assumed charge of his appointment as Acting Surgeon to the Gokaldas Tejpal Native General Hospital from the date Surgeon-Major Carter availed himself of subsidiary leave.
Lieutenant C Pain received charge of the office of the Executive Engineer, Ahmednagar, from Mr W B Howard on the afternoon of 17th March 1880.
The Hon the Chief Justice of H M's High Court of Judicature has been pleased to grant Mr Khan-das Odowarao Bedarkar, Depy Registrar and Sealer of the Court, privilege leave of absence for seven weeks beginning from such day in this month as he may avail himself of it.
The Hon the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature, Bombay, have been pleased to issue a Sanad to Mr Krishnaji Vishnu Deodekar, Vakil of the High Court, authorizing him to practise as a Pleader in the Courts of the Ahmednagar Dist.
The Hon the Chief Justice and Judges of H M High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to issue Sanads to Mr Manmohan Lakshmanji, a Vakil of the High Court, authorizing him to practise as a Pleader in the Courts of the Surat and Ahmedabad Dists, to Mr Shivram Vithal Bhandarkar, B A, LLB to practise as a Pleader ; the Courts of the Thana Dist, and to Mr Dattatraya Ganesh Medhekar in those of the Poona Dist.
Lieut-Col J P H LeGeyt delivered over and Col A Y Shortt received charge of the office of the Political Supt, Palanpur, in the forenoon of the 19th instant.
Maj E W West delivered over and Lieut Col P H LeGeyt received charge of the office of the Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, in the forenoon of the 1st instant.
Messrs A B Steward and J B D Adams respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Dist Supdt of Police, Sholapur, on the 22nd ultimo, in the forenoon.
Mr J A Baines delivered over charge of the office of the First Asst Collr, Nasik, to the Collr Mr W Ramsay on the 22nd ultimo, in the forenoon.
Mr M Burns is appointed substantive pro tem, Inspr of Police, Dhond and Manmad State Railway, under the supervision of the Dist Supdt of Police, Ahmednagar.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

Lieut Col F P Bartholomew received charge of the office of Dist Supdt Police, Belgaum, on 20th ultimo.
Maj Payne delivered over charge of the office of the Dist Supdt of Police, Belgaum, on 6th ultimo.
Surgn Maj G Bainbridge and Surgn H W Boyd, respectively delivered over and received charge of the Satara Dist Jail on the 29th ultimo, in the afternoon.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 7th April 1880.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 11 a.m. 2 a.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer reduced to 32°	28·746
Temperature of the Air	85·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·9
Dew Point	74·3
Relative humidity of Air	73%
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudless 0.)	1·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 3 p.m.).....	89·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)...	77·9
General Direction of Wind*.....	W. SE. SW. WSW. W
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	191

* From midnight to midnight.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 6.

Brandley, Lieut. 1st Royal Scots, on leave, from Pachmarhe.
Boyd, Surg, on leave, from Satara.

APRIL 7.

Alloppe, 2nd Lieut, 10th Hussars, on sick leave, from Rawal Pindee.

APRIL 8

Conor, Captain, 32nd Regt, on leave, from Lucknow.
Beaty, Lieut. Col, R A, on duty, from Kirkee.
Stevely, Major, R A, on duty, from Kirkee.
Nott, Vet Surg, R A, on duty, from Kirkee.
Owen, Lieut, R A, on duty, from Kirkee.
Lilly, Col, Hyderabad Contingent, on leave, from Linsagur.
Shiffner, Col, 54th Regt on sick leave.
Snodgrass, Captain, R A, on leave, Poona.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 5.

Adams, Lieut, 21st Bombay N I, on leave to Matheran.

APRIL 5.

Nicolas, Captain, R A, from leave, to Kirkee.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Bombay Government Gazette, April 8.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Col C E Bates, 16th Regt Madras N I, is allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.

Capt A G Yaldwyn, Bengal S C, is allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1875, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.

Maj A T Dashwood, 5th Regt Bengal N I, is allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.

The undermentioned medical officer is allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Surgn-Maj G Bainbridge, Bombay Medl Estbt.

Lieut-Col A Wardrop, S C (Depy Adj Genl), to officiate as Adjt Genl during the absence of Brgde-Genl Brooke, in command of a Brgde in Southern Afghanistan, or until further orders [dated 27th March 1880.]

Lieut Col (Brevet Col) E A Green S C (Asst Adjt Genl), to officiate as Depy Adjt Genl, vice Lieut-Col Wardrop [dated 27th March 1880.]

Capt A G Spencer, 59th Foot, Aide-de-Camp to H E the C-in-C) to officiate as Asst Adjt Genl at Army Head Quarters, vice Col Green.

Consequent on the departure on furlough on medical certificate of Capt Tovd, Actg Depy Asst Comsy Genl, 1st Class, the following promotions in the Comst Dep't., are ordered to have effect from 24th March 1880 :—

Maj T W Sanders, Asst Depty Asst Comsy Genl, 2nd Class, to be Actg Depy Asst Comsy Genl, 1st Class.

Lieut G C Dobbs, Sub-Asst Comsy Genl, 1st Class, to be Actg Depy Asst Comsy Genl, 2nd Class.

The undermentioned officer of the Bombay Army is permitted to retire from the Service from the date specified, under the provisions of G O 1919 of the 7th January 1880, subject to H M's approval :—

Colonel W Creagh, Staff Corps, Ordinary Pension £456-5-0 Annuity £468-6-0.

Lieut Robert Lowthian Trevithick is promoted to the rank of Capt in the G I P Railway Volunteer Corps.

Mr Robert Wylie is appointed a 2nd Lieut in the abovenamed Corps.

The undermentioned out-pensioner of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea is permitted to draw his pension in India from the date he ceases to receive regimental pay and allowances :—

Sergt Benjamin Tuffin, 2nd R A, 1s 3d per diem, for life.

Capt J H B Hargrave, of the B B and C I Railway Volunteer Corps, having passed the prescribed examination and received a certificate as per Appendix D to the Regulations for Volunteer Forces in India, is granted a Commission.

The following extract from the "London Gazette" dated 5th March 1880, page 1925, is republished :—

Brevet—The following officers to be Cols :—

Lieut-Col Alfred Anthony Des Vœux, Bombay S C, dated 8th Dec 1879.

Lieut-Col Julian Campbell Robson, Bombay S C, dated 8th Dec 1879.

The furlough to Europe for eighteen months on medical certificate granted by G No 237, dated 29th March last, to Lieut Col W H Ross, H M's 20th Regt N I is under Rules 9 and 15 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

The undermentioned Medical Officer having completed twelve years' service, to be Surgn-Maj from the date specified subject H M's approval :—

Surgn George William Robertson Hay, M D, 1st April 1880.

The following order is confirmed :—

Sind District Order dated 23 d March 1880,—directing Capt W J Morse, 24th Regt N I, to officiate as Supdt of Bazaars at Haidrabad, in addition to his own duties, vice Capt I. F Heath, 3rd Regt N I, leaving the station.

Capt J W Andrews, 2-11th Foot, officiated as Supdt of Bazars, Hyderabad, in addition to his other duties, from 15th to 22nd March 18 0.

The following promotions in the Ordnance Dept are ordered, with effect from the 16th March 1880 :—

Sub-Condr James Lacey to be Actg Condr, and Store Sergt James Smiley to be Actg Sub-Condr, vice Condr Kelly, proceeded on furlough to Europe.

Sub-Condr Peter Clark to be Actg Condr, and Store Sergt William Steele to be Actg Sub-Condr, vice Condr Gillingham, proceeded on furlough to Europe.

The under-mentioned officers have been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty :—

Maj H B Jacob, S C ; Capt J Rabington, S C ; and Maj W A Salmon, Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officers have been granted by the Secy of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified :—

Capt C F Echalaz, Infantry, six months, medical certificate.

Capt J Grant, R A, six months medical certificate.

The undermentioned Apothecary [1st Class] is promoted to the rank of Senior Apothecary :—

T Robinson, No 117, [vice J Cross, No 8, pensioned,] with effect from 20th Jan 1880.

The undermentioned Assistant Apothecaries, 1st Class, are promoted to the rank of Apothecaries, 1st Class :—

J Gallagher, No 104, [vice D Cooper, No 39, deceased,] with effect from 13th Jan 1879.

S Ribeiro, No 44, [vice C Lawrence, No 19, deceased,] with effect from 21st Aug 1879.

C Rozario, No 65,] vice T Robinson, No 17, promoted,] with effect from 29th Jan 1880.

J McIntyre, No 66, vice J Ranger, No 43, pensioned,] with effect from 19th Feb 1880.

The undermentioned Assistant Hospital Apprentices are promoted to the rank of Assistant Apothecary [2nd Class] :—

A G Casiatt, No 104, [vice J Gallagher, No 63, promoted,] with effect from 13th Jan 1879.

F Viegas, No 189, [vice S Ribeiro, No 64, promoted,] with effect from 21st August 1879.

W Horan, No 2?2, [vice C Rozario, No 65, promoted,] with effect from 29th Jan 1880.

J E D'Souza, No 230, [vice J McIntyre, No 66, promoted,] with effect from 19th February 1880.

With reference to G G O No 116 of 1880, Capt F R Jardine is confirmed in the appointment of Pension Paymaster, Southern Konkan.

The following extract from the "London Gazette," dated 19th March 1880, page 2018, is republished :—The following promotions to take place in succession to Genl Henry Pritchard, Madras S C, placed upon the Retired List on 1st January 1881 :—

Lieut-Col and Bt. Col Robert Henry Pharre, C B, Aide-de-Camp to H M's Bombay S C, to be Maj-Genl dated 1st Jan 1880.

The following appointments is made :—Capt C Middlemass, 2-7 Foot, to officiate as Depy Asst Adjt Genl, vice Capt Cooke-Collis, proceeded on service.

The undermentioned officer having completed twenty-six years' service to be Lieut-Col from the date specified, subject to H M's approval :—

Staff Corps—Maj Henry William Harris, 4th April 1880.

The undermentioned Cadet of Infantry is permitted to retire from the service from the 1st May 1880, on the pension of his rank, viz, £113-12-6 per annum, to H M's approval.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The following appointments are made :—The Reverend C Kirk, M A, Chaplain of Nasirabad, to be Chaplain of Deolali.

In supersession of para 3 of Notification No. 15 of 24th March last, the Reverend G H Lewis, Actg Chaplain of Poona, to officiate as Chaplain of Ne much

The Reverend W Clark, M A, Actg, Chaplain of Neemuch, to officiate as Joint Chaplain of Poona and to be in charge of Ghorpuri, in addition to his own duties, from 17th April 1880, until further orders.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Honourable Mr Justice Pinhey, Judge of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, is allowed furlough for one year from the 17th instant, under Rules II and IV of Supplement B of the Civil Leave Code, 4th Edition.

Khan Saheb Abdul Majid valad Muhammad Raza, Mukhtyarkar of Lakhaiyas, and Khan Saheb Abdulla Khan valad Muhammad Saleh, Mukhtyarkar of Sijawal in the Dist of Shikarpur, are appointed to be Sirgs of the Second Class in the Dist of Shikarpur under

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

SIR ROBERT SANDEMAN AT QUETTA.

QUETTA, APRIL 8.

Sir Robert Sandeman and the head-quarters of the Poona Horse arrived here yesterday.

AN UNSAFE ROAD.

The road between this and the Kojuck Pass at Sagee being reported unsafe, thirty sabres of the Sind Horse under European officers proceeded there on patrol duty this morning.

A PARTY OF THE SIND HORSE ATTACKED.

A party of the Sind Horse is reported to have been attacked at Spintungee; result unknown.

The 7th Royal Fusiliers and Jacob's Rifles are still detained for carriage.

The 3rd Cavalry and Baluchis have left Jacobabad for Sibi.

A squadron of the Poona Horse are at Gwal.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

THE MAIDAN GATHERING.

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 8.

The chiefs collected by the Mustaufi at Maidan expected a European officer would be sent out to conduct the negotiations there or to escort them to Kabul. This was peremptorily refused, and they have now declared their willingness to come in on receipt of a letter assuring them that they will be safe in Kabul and will be permitted to leave whether the negotiations fail or not. A letter to this effect has been sent to them, and it is expected that a durbar will be held on Saturday and replies given to their representations.

ABDUL RAHMAN'S MOVEMENT ON TURKISTAN.

Abdul Rahman is making rapid headway in Turkistan. It is reported that he is at Ghori on the Rohistan Road.

LEVY OF FINES.

The fine of Rs. 5,000 demanded from the Waziri section of the Khugianis for their share in the attack on Fort Battye has not been paid, so two moveable columns marched against them on the 4th. Some of their towers were blown up and more will be destroyed unless the money is at once forthcoming.

Special orders for the protection of villages as distinguished from fortified enclosures and towers have been issued.

A fine of Rs. 5,000 imposed on the Kadun section of the Khugianis for the same outrage has been paid.

For the murder of Lieutenant Thurlow and other outrages on the road near Jagdalak, a fine of Rs. 10,000 has been demanded from the Hissarak villages concerned which are under control of Maizulla Khan Ghilzai. All their towers will be blown up unless the fine is paid. As each tower costs from Rs. 200 to Rs. 500 in building, this punishment is expected to have the best results, and the tribes will hesitate to raid in future knowing what reprisals will be expected.

LORD LYTTON.

SIMLA, APRIL 8.

It is currently rumoured here that the liberal leaders have asked Lord Lytton to continue in office for a short period, while a successor is selected. He has assented. His Excellency leaves Calcutta on Monday, arriving at Simla on Friday.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

LONDON, APRIL 8.

The election returns, so far as known, show that 305 Liberals and 178 Conservatives have been elected. The number of Home Rule members returned is 39. The net Liberal gain is 87 seats. The Conservatives are losing many seats in the counties. The following leading members in the last Parliament have been re-elected:—The Right Hon. R. A. Cross and Sir W. Hart Dyke, but the Hon. F. A Egerton, Secretary to the Admiralty, has been defeated in S. E. Lancashire.

Lord Hartington, in a speech yesterday, said that the Liberal party was now more united than ever.

BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.

LONDON, APRIL 7.

The Board of Trade Returns of exports for the past month amount to £18,812,500, showing an increase of £2,687,500 compared with the same period last year.

The returns of imports amount to £37,675,000, showing an increase of £9,187,500 compared with the same period last year.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, APRIL 8.

The P. and O. S. S. Khiva, with the English Mails of the 26th March, left here for Bombay at 6 o'clock this morning, and the Poona for Galle and Calcutta at the same time.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LISBON, APRIL 7.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Steamer Manora, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Eldorado, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here on the afternoon of the 6th inst.

PORT SAID, APRIL 7.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Patna, outward bound for the Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left here this morning.

LONDON, APRIL 7.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed flat. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera	5¼
The Manchester market has been quiet, but steady.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	79½
4½ per cent. do.	85¼
3 per cent. Consols for account	98⅛
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	118⅝
Bar Silver	52⅛.
Arrivals.—Ocean King and Thessaly.	

RATE OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON,

Bank Bills, on demand.....	1s. 8 1-16d.	per Rs.
Do. 3 months' sight..	1s. 8 3-16d.	"
Credits 3 "	...1s. 8 9-32 to 1s. 8 5-16d.	"
Documents 3 "	...1s. 8 5-16d.	"
France 3 "	...2·14	"

THE annual examination of the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy School of Art will commence on Tuesday, the 20th instant.

MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY, the presiding Commissioner in Insolvency, will deliver his decision to-day in the insolvency case of Messrs. Finlay, Scott and Co., which was heard before his Lordship for twenty-one days in January and February last.

HAVING received no orders from General Hewett as to whether they should proceed at once to record their decision without the evidence of the witnesses from Peshin, the Volunteer Court of Enquiry, which has been sitting to investigate the conduct of Sergeant W. Herbert, did not reassemble yesterday. As previously estimated, the court will meet again on Monday next.

THE *Bengal Times* says:—"A rumour has gained circulation to the effect that, preparatory to fresh legislation with the object of bringing undetected lunatics under supervision, the Supreme Government has asked for a secret return showing how many official posts and editorial chairs in the country would become vacant from any sudden activity in this way." Without wishing to hurt our contemporary's feelings we may observe that there may possibly be good reasons why he should be the first to obtain this information and to exhibit alarm at it.

THE appointment of Lieutenant Colonel A. Wardrop, Staff Corps, (Deputy Adjutant-General) to officiate as Adjutant-General during the absence of Brigadier General Brooke in command of a brigade in Southern Afghanistan, is gazetted.

THE retirement of Colonel W. Creagh, Staff Corps, from the 9th instant, on a pension of £456-5 and an annuity of £468-6, is officially notified in yesterday's *Government Gazette*.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pinhey is allowed furlough for one year, dating from the 17th instant.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Allahabad paper would like to know why the name of the officer who led the cavalry against the Ahmed Khels and Monguls, when they attacked the encampment at Ali Khel on October 14, 1879, was not published in despatches. Was it, he asks, because he was a doctor?

THE general results of reports of the state of the season and the prospects of the crops for the week ending the 30th of March last, as published in the *Gazette of India*, are that rain fell in Madras, Bengal, Assam, Mysore, and Coorg. Rabi harvest continues; agricultural prospects fair. Small-pox prevalent in parts of Bengal and British Burma, but that otherwise the public health is generally good.

IT is stated that the Hon'ble J. G. Coleman, who is a member of the Madras Legislative Council and Commandant of the Duke's Own Volunteer Artillery, proceeded on three months' leave to Europe by the French steamer Meinam on the 7th instant.

THE *Pioneer* remarks that Reuter's telegram about the capture by the Russians of 5,000 camels from the Persian Turcomans would have been more interesting had it been a little longer. If the telegram, however, is strictly true, the Russians have been guilty of a gross act of aggression, against which the Persian Government should vigorously protest. The Russians have been violating Persian territory for some while past, but they have never before robbed Persian subjects so openly.

THE Allahabad paper hears that the new water-supply at Simla becomes available to the public from the 7th inst—the result of creditable efforts made by the local authorities to push the preparations forward. It was not expected that the supply would be ready till the 1st of May.

THE latest question which the *Indian Daily News* has to ask its readers is—"what is a trade dealing or industry," and to answer it exactly is not so easy as might at first sight appear. The question, however, is one that is exercising a good many minds just now, as the new Licence Tax provides that, whoever carries on any of the three weeks after the first of the current month, shall pay to the Collector of his district a sum of from ten to five hundred rupees, according to his means, or the chances of assessment. The supposed exemption of the professional classes, Government servants, and all remunerated for work done by salaries from the tax, rests on the interpretation of these words, which are nowhere defined in the Act. The expressions dealing and industry are vague. Is Government service an industry? Not, perhaps, in many cases, where it is a sinecure, but Government servants, seeking exemption from a tax on industries, on the ground that they are not industrious, might be called on to prove their allegation, at least by producing a certificate from their immediate superiors that they never work.

IT is said that the question as to whether shortness of sight should be regarded as disqualifying candidates for the Forest Department in India is under the consideration of the Government of India. In the admission of officers to this service intellectual capacity is not so much regarded as physical capability and the power of endurance under fatigue. The requirements under this latter head, however, are so severe and are becoming so numerous, that it will soon be hardly possible to find men qualified for the department.

ACCORDING to Mr. King, of the Botanic Gardens, Calcutta, India is threatened with a new danger. Mr. King writes that the claim of the Chinese over the kingdom of Nepaul is no empty pretence, for in the course of some recent botanical investigations he has found the chiefs "in active political communication with the Government at Pekin and holding the belief that China, not Russia, is the power which will next threaten English supremacy in India."

THE total subscriptions received by the Madras Auxiliary Fund up to the 6th instant for the Irish Famine amounts to Rs. 64,694, from which £5,000 has been remitted to the Lord Mayor of Dublin.

THE title of "Khan Bahadur" has been conferred upon Muhammad Amin Khan, of the Khan Khel of the Miranzai Valley, as a personal distinction in recognition of his services to the British Government.

THE Rangoon correspondent of the *Daily News* says the Burmese Embassy has failed to produce the powers it claimed to have received, and consequently the matter will continue to go on in the same dead-block fashion. If a treaty is to be concluded, it must be asked for by Theebaw in humble fashion. He must come in the guise of a suppliant, not as he at present fain would do—as one conferring a favour in deigning to communicate with us at all. At the same time, Lord Lytton has written saying that war is to be avoided at all cost. The Imperial Government is not going to imperil its chances at the general election by any small wars, and the consequence is that Theebaw will go on boasting, and the Embassy will proceed with his studies of the Indian Penal Code for an indefinite period. The policy may be safe, but it is not wise. A good blustering, swaggering ultimatum would have settled the matter long ago. A Burman is bold enough as long as he thinks you are afraid of him, or at any rate consider him as strong as yourself. A little hectoring soon brings him round to your way of thinking. It is the unanimous opinion of those who know the Burmese best, that we have been keeping 3,000 men at Thayetmyo for a twelvemonth to no purpose, and that they might very well have been back in pleasanter quarters long ere this, had there been less shilly-shallying.

THERE will be very great divergence of opinion relative to the correctness of the following remarks which appear in a leading article in the *Standard*:—"It is not too much to say during that the six years the Conservative Government has been in office, India has become better known and its affairs of greater interest to the country at large than was the case at any previous period in our history. This increased knowledge has proved an unmixed benefit to both peoples, for it has not only produced a closer intimacy between England and India, but has also strengthened the growing conviction that their interests, as forming part of the same Empire, are identical. Nor has its value been less in a strictly practical sense. During this period, we have witnessed the removal of many grievances, a steady improvement in the material condition of the mass of the people, and a revival in the trade of the country due to a sense of increased security from foreign attack." After all, perhaps, this is quite enough, if not a little too much, to say.

ACCORDING to the latest news from Persia, the apprehension of famine in the northern half of the country seems to have entirely passed away. The latter part of February was marked by rain and snow falling with unusual violence in some places. This seasonable weather has been gladly welcomed everywhere, and nowhere more than in Ispahan, where the high price of grain raised a bread-riot in the beginning of the year. The Shah has been on a hunting excursion, and a page of the *Teheran Gazette* is devoted to an account of his adventures with leopards on a hill. He has visited Ispahan on his travels, and found the price of bread materially lowered after the rain. Before leaving Teheran, the Shah inspected his new regiments organised on the Austrian model. It appears that they are commanded by one Captain Wachs, but it is noticeable that the name of the head officer of all, Colonel Shevnovski, seems to be Russian.

"THE cost to Europe of German unity," is the heading in the London *Economist*, of an article regarding the New Military Bill for Germany. The burdens under which Europe now begins to labour, are, it is said, "chiefly owing to German action." The *Economist* points out the ruinous results which must follow on the present policy of large and costly armaments. That Germany thinks the empire "insufficiently prepared," for emergencies by flood and field, is evidence only of the intensification of that policy, and that the strength of armed battalions is the modern criterion of the stability of the code of international law and procedure. For a remedy, none is suggested, and it would appear that the only radical cure will be the natural one of—insolvency.

INFORMATION has been received of a rupture between France and Madagascar, consequent upon a misunderstanding between the French Consul and the Hova Government. The Consul is reported to have hauled down his flag and to have appealed to his Government for support.

IT is announced that the Princess Louise has completely recovered from the effects of the sleigh accident some two months ago.

IT is reported that two clasps are to be given, one for the Caffre war and one for the Zulu campaign. It is not yet known whether a separate clasp will be given for the gallant defence of Rorke's Drift. It is generally thought that this would be a fitting acknowledgement of the important services rendered to the country generally and to the colony in particular by a company of the 2nd Battalion 24th Regiment, on the ever-memorable 22nd January, 1879.

ENGLISH THEATRICAL AND LITERARY NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 20.

THE concluding volume of Mr. Theodore Martin's life of the Prince Consort has been issued this week; but as its contents have very little bearing on the present all-absorbing political contest, it has attracted but little contention. There is, however, some interesting matter in the volume, including some glimpses of the domestic life of our royal family in connection with the betrothal of the Princess Alice; the story of the Prince's death; and the account of the active part he took in the arrangement of the dispute with the United States arising out of the seizure of the Confederate commissioners on board the English mail steamer Trent. It has always been understood that the preservation of peace between England and the United States at this crisis was largely owing to the prudence and calmness of the Prince Consort, and Mr. Martin tells the story in full in the present volume. The original draft of the despatch which the Palmerston Ministry proposed to send to Washington demanding reparation for the outrage to the British flag was, the Prince thought, too curt and meagre to invite an amicable reply, and he suggested alterations, which were embodied in the despatch actually sent to America, which removed everything of an irritating character from it, and gave the American Cabinet an opportunity of receding honourably from a false position. How important the modifications made in the despatch were in the critical state of the relations between the two countries was shown by the circumstance that Mr. Seward told Lord Lyons, before the despatch was placed in his hands, that "everything depended upon the wording of it," and when in compliance with his request, a copy of it was sent to him privately before its official presentation, he almost immediately afterwards called upon Lord Lyons to say that he was pleased to find that despatch was courteous and friendly, not dictatorial or menacing. The result was that his task of reconciling his Government to a pacific course was greatly simplified, and, as all the world knows, the required reparation was made and a war that was on both sides of the Atlantic considered almost inevitable averted. But before the news reached England the Prince was in his grave. The memorandum respecting the Trent affair was, as the Queen told Lord Palmerston, "the last thing he ever wrote." Among the other matters referred to in the volume is the institution of the Order of the Star of India, and there is a long letter from the Prince to Sir Charles Wood, then Secretary for India, discussing the various names suggested for the new Order, giving his preference to the name of "The Eastern Star," and giving a sketch of his idea as to what should be the design of the star and badge of the Order.

The closing weeks of Lent are always a dull period at the theatres, and this year managers have also to contend against the distracting influence of the general election. They are, therefore, reserving themselves for Easter, about which time there will be a considerable number of novelties. The only noticeable incident this week is a revival at the St. James's Theatre of Mr. Tom Taylor's popular play "Still Waters Run Deep," which is so great a favourite with amateur actors. The play has been put upon the stage with great care, and a new scene has been introduced representing the City office of a swindling company. The acting also is very good, especially the latter of Mr. Hare and the Mrs. Sternhold of Mrs. Kendal. As Goldney Mr. Kendal is not at his best; but that is more the fault of the character than of the actor. The revival of this well-worn piece is another illustration of the low ebb to which English dramatic writing has fallen; for it is understood that Messrs. Hare and Kendal would willingly produce a new and original play if they could get one to their mind, but at present such a piece is not forthcoming. It cannot be urged by English dramatists that they are not well remunerated for their labour if a story be true which is told about the new play by Mr. W. S. Gilbert, which Mr. Sothern proposes to bring out in London in the autumn. About a year ago Mr. Sothern bought of Mr. Gilbert a new piece called "The Ne'er do Well," which proved a failure. The author offered to return the purchase money, but this Mr. Sothern declined to accept, whereupon Mr. Gilbert wrote another play and offered it to Mr. Sothern as a present. The latter on reading it, refused to take it as a gift, but insisted on paying the author 3,000 guineas for it, and this is the piece which is to be produced next autumn. Mr. Gilbert called it "The Fairy Rebecca," but Mr. Sothern has given it the extraordinary title of "Snogmer's Fairy." Perhaps he is in the right in his generation, for this eccentric title, and the history of the play, which will no doubt be pretty widely known before it is brought out, will excite an amount of curiosity in the piece, apart from its merits, which will prove very profitable to the manager.

The Royal Academy Winter Exhibition closed last week, and the galleries at Burlington House are now being prepared for the summer exhibition, about which rumour is already busy. It is now certain that the long continuance of dull and foggy weather in the early part of the year, which so seriously interfered with the work of artists, will prevent the completion of some pictures which were intended for exhibition this year. Among these is one by Mr. Long, which I referred to some time ago as representing a young Christian girl about to be cast to the lions for refusing to throw incense on a pagan altar. Mr. Filder will also not be represented at the Academy. Mr. Frith's series of pictures, illustrating the career of a man who "hastens to be rich" by illegitimate means, and comes to grief in the process, is already being exhibited at a private gallery, and will not appear in the Academy Exhibition. They are entitled "The Race for Wealth," and the series consists of five pictures. "The Spider and the Flies," "The Spider at Home," "Victims," "Judgment," and "Retribution." The first picture shows the anti-chamber of a great financier and "promoter," who is besieged by persons of all classes,—a country parson, half-pay officers, young widows, and others—anxious to share in the golden stream of which "The Spider" is supposed to be the fountain-head. The second scene is a dinner party at the financier's sumptuously furnished house. The third, "Victims," shows the country parson and his family at their breakfast table, where the poor rector has just opened a letter announcing the total collapse of the speculations in which he has embarked his fortune; the fourth shows the great financier in the dock at the Old Bailey, nearly all the characters in the picture being portraits; and in the "last scene of all," the speculator appears in a prison yard in a convict's dress, taking exercise among a gang of low-browed heavy-jawed gang of convicts. Two of the pictures which are expected to be among the "lions" of the exhibition are Mr. Orchardson's "Napoleon on board the Bellerophon," and Mrs. Butler's "Defence of Rorke's Drift," for which the Queen gave a commission. A picture on the same subject by M. de Neuville, the French battle painter, has been opened to public view in London this week, and is a very striking performance. The moment chosen by the artist is just before sunset, when the hospital at Rorke's Drift had been fired by the Zulus by wisps of lighted grass being fived on the points of assegais and thrown on the roof of the building. The picture shows the desperate hand-to-hand defence of the mealie-bag barricade, and the Surgeon Reynolds, Dalton, the commissariat officer (who has just returned to England and been received by the Queen at Windsor), Chard and Bromhead are all seen taking their part in the dangers of the contest, while in the foreground the second line of defence,—the famous bis-uit-box barricade, is seen still in progress of construction. The exhibition of this picture will naturally increase the interest which will be felt to see how the English artist treats the subject. Mr. Millais is said to be painting a portrait of Mr. John Bright, but I have not heard whether this is likely to be exhibited at Burlington House this year. Mr. Prinsep has finally decided to send to the Academy his great picture of the proclamation of the Queen at Delhi as Empress of India, on which he has been so long engaged.

Notwithstanding the enormous sum of money which we are told will be required for electioneering purposes, some persons appear to have still a fair amount to spare for pictures. At a sale at Christie's last week of a collection of paintings and water colour drawings belonging to the late Mr. Chas. Kurtz, and sold by order of the Court of Chancery, a little picture (15 inches by 9½) by Meissonier,—a man in a green coat sitting at a green table—fetched 1,250 guineas. A water colour drawing by the same artist, rather smaller than the painting, sold for £420. A picture by the Belgian artist, Baron Leys, "Martin Luther in his Study," sold for £1,207-10; a little rustic picture by Rosa Bonheur, "The Shepherdess," fetched £682; and Mr. Doré's well known painting "Christian martyrs in the time of Diocletian," sold for £798. The artist, however, got 1,100 guineas for this picture, and one or two other paintings also did not realise what they originally cost, so that we have not yet gone back to the fancy prices which ruled a few years ago.

Mrs. C. J. Freake is organising a series of *tableaux vivants* at Cromwell House, South Kensington, which are to exceed anything of the kind which that lady has yet attempted. The tableaux are to be selected from the novels of Sir Walter Scott, and are to be given with the strictest accuracy of detail as to costume and accessories, while the impersonators are to include some of the best known names in the literary and artistic world. Among the artists who are to take charge of the various tableaux are Messrs. Millais, Sant, Hodgson, Orchardson, Leslie, Burgess, Fildes, Marcus Stone, Boughton, O'Connor, Weigall, and Mrs. Butler; and during the exhibition of each tableaux a short selection from the novel explaining the incident represented will be read by Mr. Clifford Harrison. The proceeds of the entertainment, which will extend over two evenings, are to be given to the Irish Relief Fund, and it will take place at the end of next month.

COTTON CULTIVATION IN GUZERAT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have already remarked in my last that Sir T. Madhavrao deserves the highest credit for issuing a timely notice to check the adulteration in kuppas, but at the same time the State of Baroda should not rest satisfied with issuing the simple notification to check the adulteration. It must adopt more stringent measures to prevent good kuppas being mixed with kalas (pods), and stored in damp places with the object of enhancing the weight. It is the duty of the Gaekwar's Government to appoint a special commission to suggest remedies for the improvement and inspection of kuppas in its various stages, and, if unsatisfactory conditions exist, however undesirable their exposure may be, it is for the ultimate good of the country that they should be brought to light, for without a diagnosis of the symptoms a correct method of treatment and cure is hardly probable. But once the evil is traced, its cure is simple.

Baroda has few resources except those which are offered by her generally fertile soil. Now, an old and populated State, which depends principally, if not exclusively, on a single source of wealth, must always be in a precarious condition if it does not develop the resources of the State by putting in force all the energy and activity at its command. It is a maxim founded on the laws of experience that a great variety of industries is an advantage, and actually indispensable to a country with an increasing population and a limited capital. It is a pleasant feature to notice the extension of the railways in the rising State of Baroda. The Bahadurpore and Chandode extension of the Gaekwar State Railway, better known as the Dabhoi line, is, I am happy to say, long since completed, and traffic is resumed. Both these towns are of importance in the Gaekwar's territory; the latter is a place where thousands of people from all parts of the country go on pilgrimage every year; its population chiefly consists of Brahmins, and the place is known as the "Brahmin Ladies' Town" after its fair and charming damsels. The petty Rajas and Thackores look upon this place as the fairy land of the Dabhoi Taluka; and hundreds go there for pleasure and amusement, as well as religious purposes. The place is famous for its timber, an active trade in which is carried on by Banya and Mahomedan merchants. Bahadurpore is the chief emporium of the mowra trade. An extensive import trade is carried on. It is much to be regretted that, although the Dabhoi line is such a paying concern to the Gaekwar State, His Highness's Government has not yet deemed it advisable to accord its sanction for telegraphic communication on the line, where very large transactions in cotton and all kinds of produce are carried on. As the whole line is studded with ginning mills and factories, where these transactions take place hourly in the season, advices only by post are a drawback to trade, and merchants are thereby put to much disadvantage with those of Pallej, Chamargaum, and Miagaum, who are fortunate in having both rail and telegraph at their disposal.

How much land is under cotton cultivation in the Native States has perplexed many, and it is a matter of regret that the endeavours made to obtain correct statistics of production have as yet never been generally successful. By and bye, the chiefs become more interested in studying the details of the revenue management of their States; they will no doubt perceive the necessity and usefulness to themselves of obtaining information relating to cotton and other crops produced on their lands.

Anything which tends to the freedom and advancement of commerce and progress of the natives is a pure benefit. It is pleasant to notice Sir Madhavrao removing all old barriers to the freest intercourse between the people of the paramount power and his State. Many parts of the Baroda State are crying out for communication, and there are many places where railway communications are needed, and if a few more railways are opened, it would be a distinct gain to the country. The Native States will thus benefit by augmenting the trade with other cities, and bringing the produce to our large market and our large harbour, which is the great entrepôt and port of transhipment for the cotton and other produce of India.—I am, &c.,

NUSSERWANJEE SHERIARJEE GINWALLA.

Broach, March 5.

BOMBAY

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation Meetings, 2 p.m.

Wilson's Circus, 9 p.m.

Band, H. M.'s Marine Battalion, Apollo Bunder.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 7th:—H Bolckow (s), from Bussorah; Columbia (s), Kurrachee; Sicilly (s), Cardiff. Yesterday, Caradoc (s), North Shields.

VESSEL SAILED.—The Chindwara (s), sailed for Coast and Calcutta yesterday.

POOR-BOX.—The Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum, acknowledges with thanks the sum of Rs. 10 from "A. B. C." for the poor-box.—The Chief Presidency Magistrate acknowledges with thanks the receipt of Rs. 5 from Mr. D. Macropolo contributed towards the poor-box of the Fort Police Court.

NOTICE.—Saturday, the 10th instant, being a Hindu holiday, jurors summoned for the ensuing Sessions need not attend at the High Court on that day.

CHAMBERS JUDGE DURING THE VACATION.—Mr. Justice Marriott will sit as chambers judge for the disposal of miscellaneous business during the ensuing vacation of the High Court.

FOUND.—A male child, apparently of premature birth, was yesterday morning found lying at the Bores Bunder night-soil depôt. The body was examined by the Police Surgeon and ordered to be buried.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The S. S. Marlborough, the Rebecca and the Macedonia entered the Prince's Dock on Wednesday and were berthed alongside the jetty, and the south and west wharves respectively.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Raymon Shaik Ahmed was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of stealing a box of tea, value Rs. 80, the property of Cowasjee Nusserwanjee. He was sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

INQUEST.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at H. M.'s Common Jail on the body of Goolab Nubeebux, a prisoner sentenced to a term of four months' rigorous imprisonment. The verdict was, "That the death of the deceased was caused by diarrhœa."

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—The value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 29th March was Rs. 71,67,280; add silver received during the week Rs. 4,91,142. The sum of Rs. 6,00,051 in new coin was paid during the week; the balance left was Rs. 70,58,371. There is in addition bullion valued at Rs. 13,23,802 belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults and awaiting assay.

THEFTS.—Wittoo Peera was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of stealing sundry gold ornaments of the collective value of Rs. 212 belonging to Bhagoo, woman, and was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.—Poshuttee Wittoo and another were also yesterday convicted by the same magistrate of stealing a silver waist-chain, value Rs. 30, the property of Tookaram Gunnoo. They were each sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

SANADS.—Sanads have been issued to Mr. Krishnajee Parashram Gadgil, a vakil of the High Court, authorizing him to practise as a pleader in the Courts of the Ahmednugur district; Mr. Manmohan Lakshmanjee, a vakil of the High Court, authorising him to practise as a pleader of the Surat and Ahmedabad districts; Mr. Shivram Vithal Bhandarkar, B. A., LL. B., to practice as a pleader in the Courts of the Tanna district; and to Mr. Dattatraya Ganesh Medhekar in those of the Poona district.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The following programme of music will be played by H. M.'s Marine Battalion at the Apollo Bunder this evening:—

March.....
Overture.....King Stephen.....Beethoven.
Quadrille .....Royal Boudoir .....Coote.
Selection .....Nabucodonosor .....Verdi.
Valse .....Manolo .....Waldteufel.
Galop .....Arcbaten .....Faust.

AN APPLICATION FOR MAINTENANCE.—At the High Court yesterday, in the divorce case of Ellen Henrietta Crage against William Crage, Mr. Starling, instructed by Mr. Turner on behalf of the petitioner, applied to the Judge in Chambers for an order for the maintenance of the children. Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Crawford and Boevey for the respondent, asked for a postponement of the application which his client intended to oppose. His Lordship ordered that the affidavits on behalf of the respondent should be filed and copies served on Mr. Turner, solicitor, for the petitioner on or before the 25th May next; and that any affidavits in reply should be filed and copies served on Messrs. Crawford and Boevey on or before the 1st June next. The matter was then postponed.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 6th inst., was 343, being 29 more than in the previous week, 114 more than the total of the week ending 8th April 1879, and 17 less than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 322 births were reported in the different districts of the city. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population per annum was 41·65. There were 196 deaths from remittent fever, being 19 more than in the previous week, and 35 more than in the same period last year. There was only 1 death from cholera last week as compared with 2 in the week previous. The deaths from diseases to the respiratory system, diarrhœa and dysentery were last week 39, 12, and 17, respectively, as compared with 25, 26, and 27 last year. The following remark is appended by the Health Officer to his return:—"As there is no allowance made for the increase of population, natural and extraordinary, during recent years, the percentages of mortality are unreliable."

THE GOA POLICE.—The people of Salsette (Goa) tired of the arbitrary proceedings of the Abkari police and disappointed at not obtaining a redress to their grievances, have taken the law into their own hands. A jemadar caught a man lately carrying a bottle of wine. The latter protested that there was no law in the land to prevent him having possession of a bottle of wine. The policeman was unyielding; the other, too, was equally indisposed to submit. A scuffle ensued, in which a kick was dealt to the jemadar who was sent rolling to the ground. He attempted to unsheath his sword, but desisted at the threat of his antagonist, that the bottle in his hand would break his head. Another jemadar arrested a messenger who was accompanying a bride and who was carrying in a basket a big rice cake. The examination yielded no wine, but the jemadar thought the cake too sweet to let go. To satisfy etiquette another cake had to be made, and this in due course, fell into the jemadar's hands, but this time the family and the relatives, who were indignant at the policeman's proceedings, caught the guardian of the public peace in attempting the seizure and gave him a tremendous thrashing.

THE TRAFFIC ON THE GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—The decrease in weight in goods traffic on the G. I. P. Railway for the week ending 27th March, 1,880, was 50,996 maunds, and in money Rs. 113,849. The quantities carried and the earnings compare with 1879 as follows:—

Description.	Week ending 27th Mar., 1880.	Week ending 29th Mar., 1879.	Increase.	Decrease.
COTTON—				
Weight.....	Mds 86,628	Mds 121,586	..	Mds 34,958
Amount	Rs. 96,545	Rs. 1,42,478	..	Rs. 45,933
WHEAT—				
Weight.....	Mds 43,416	Mds 27,620	Mds15,796	..
Amount.....	Rs. 21,211	Rs. 15,220	Rs. 5,991	..
OTHER FOOD-GRAIN—				
Weight	Mds1,40,614	Mds 288,261	..	..
Amount	Rs. 62,807	Rs. 1,88,478	..	..
LINSEED—				
Weight	Mds1,07,728	..	..	..
Amount.....	Rs. 56,841	..	..	..
TREASURE—				
Weight.....	Mds 18,731	..	..	Mds 21,917
Amount.....	Rs. 10,588	..	..	Rs. 36,341
OTHER SORTS—				
Weight	Mds 4,271	..	..	..
Amount.....	Rs. 1,901	..	..	..
SUGAR AND JAGGERY—				
Weight.....	Mds 7,875	..	..	..
Amount.....	Rs. 5,465	..	..	..
SALT—				
Weight.....	Mds 50,544	Mds 77,604	..	Mds 27,057
Amount.....	Rs. 24,076	Rs. 37,263	..	Rs. 13,189
OPIUM—				
Weight	Mds 448	Mds. 2,241	..	Mds. 1,793
Amount	Rs. 1,078	Rs. 8,118	..	Rs. 7,040
P. GOODS AND TWIST—				
Weight.....	Mds 12,503	Mds 25,454	..	Mds 12,951
Amount.....	Rs. 18,711	Rs. 38,110	..	Rs. 19,399
GENERAL GOODS—				
Weight.....	Mds 177,209	Mds 153,200	Mds31,884	..
Amount	Rs. 99,304	Rs. 96,707	Rs. 2,602	..
TOTAL—				
Weight	Mds 644,037	Mds 695,963	..	Mds 50,996
Amount.....	Rs. 3,93,127	Rs. 5,06,976	..	Rs 1,13,849

* Included last year in "Grain and Seed."
† " " "General Goods"

THE TRAFFIC ON THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—The decrease in weight in goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 27th March, 1880, was 24,817 maunds, and in money Rs. 22,149. The quantities carried and earnings compared with 1879 are as follows:—

Description.	Week ending 27th Mar., 1880.	Week ending 29th Mar., 1879.	Increase.	Decrease.
COTTON—				
Weight.....	Mds 65,422	Mds 36,227	Mds 29,195	...
Amount.....	Rs. 30,302	Rs. 20,949	Rs. 9,353	...
GRAIN—				
Weight.....	Mds 53,053	Mds 75,665	..	Mds22,612
Amount.....	Rs. 12,148	Rs. 18,913	..	Rs. 6,765
JAGGERY—				
Weight.....	Mds 18,676	Mds. 38,698	..	Mds20,022
Amount.....	Rs. 8,381	Rs. 20,531	..	Rs. 12,150
OPIUM—				
Weight	Mds. 1,152	Mds. 308	Mds 781	...
Amount	Rs. 2,923	Rs. 931	Rs. 1,994	...
P. GOODS AND TWIST—				
Weight.....	Mds 2,72·	Mds 6,196	..	Mds 3,471
Amount.....	Rs. 2,567	Rs. 5,877	..	Rs. 3,310
SALT—				
Weight.....	Mds 40,406	Mds 54,833	..	Mds14,428
Amount.....	Rs. 7,782	Rs. 13,538	..	Rs. 5,756
SEEDS—				
Weight.....	Mds 9,926	Mds 27,922	..	Mds17,996
Amount.....	Rs. 3,000	Rs. 11,943	..	Rs. 8,943
GRAIN—				
Weight.....	Mds 2,851	Mds. 6,962	..	Mds 4,111
Amount.....	Rs. 1,876	Rs. 3,983	..	Rs. 2,207
COTTON SEED—				
Weight.....	Mds 18,478	Mds 15,691	Mds 2,787	...
Amount.....	Rs. 2,862	Rs. 3,401	..	Rs. 539
DRY FRUIT—				
Weight.....	Mds 10,338	Mds 12,094	..	Mds 1,756
Amount.....	Rs 3,222	Rs. 4,452	..	Rs. 1,230
STATE RAILWAY MATERIALS—				
Weight.....	Mds 14,925	Mds 4,209	Mds 10,716	...
Amount.....	Rs. 3,483	Rs. 1,093	Rs. 6,389	...
TIMBER—				
Weight.....	Mds 17,242	Mds 18,934	..	Mds 1,692
Amount.....	Rs. 3,83·	Rs. 4,93·	..	Rs. 1,093
GENERAL GOODS—				
Weight.....	Mds 93,202	Mds 75,413	Mds 17,789	..
Amount.....	Rs. 26,103	Rs. 24,400	Mds 1,703	...
TOTAL—				
Weight	Mds 343,695	Mds 367,912	..	Mds24,817
Amount.....	Rs. 1,11,931	Rs. 1,34,080	..	Rs. 22,149

A CONTRACT WITH H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF KASHMERE.

A SUIT filed by Rene De Saint Quentin against Francis Camille Quinement, arising out of a contract entered into with His Highness the Maharaja of Kashmere, was called on before Mr. Justice West at the High Court yesterday. Mr. Gill and Mr. Star

recommended grants to certain employees on the railway, and that the Madras Government granted more than was recommended to some, and expunged the names of others from the list. Mr. Saunders protested against such action to his Board of Directors, a subversive of discipline. Government professes only to act on information officially before it, but in the case under notice, a side wind must have been very strong, as the Government is not given unusually to the performance of generous acts. It was but recently that an officer high in the service rated His Grace roundly for interference with the legitimate functions of heads of departments, and informed him that the course he was adopting was getting up the "backs" of the letter. Perhaps His Grace now sees, that there are some men in the Presidency who will not be sat upon even by a Duke. —*Otacamund Paper.*

THE DESPATCH OF VOLUNTEERS.—Two hundred and fifty men, belonging to various regiments, under command of Major St. John, yesterday left the Central Railway Station, by the 1-25 p. m. special for Bombay, from whence they will start on to Kabul The Band of the 10th Regiment Madras Native Infantry formed them up at the Vepery lines and marched them on to the Central Station.—*Anthenæum and Daily News.*

MURDER BY AN OLD MAN OF 75 YEARS OF AGE.—It is not very often we imagine that an old man of upwards of three score and ten years of age is put upon his trial for murder and sentenced to suffer death. Such a case has, however, just occurred at Madura where an old man, a carpenter by trade, and no less than seventy-five years of age, was charged before the Sessions Court with the murder of his daughter-in-law, a woman named Motturaku. It appeared from the evidence that owing to the advanced age of the prisoner, his sons had agreed to feed him by turns, and at the time when the murder took place it was Mutturaku's husband's turn to see to his being provided with food. The prisoner's son had killed a sheep, and Mutturaku was ordered to give him some food, but gave him so little that he complained about it, upon which she pushed him down and kicked him, and that he finding the knife with which the sheep had been killed, took it up and plunged it into the woman's stomach hardly knowing what he was about. The Sessions Judge found the prisoner guilty of murder and sentenced him to suffer death. On the case coming before the High Court, their Lordships affirmed the conviction of murder, but in consideration of the prisoner's advanced age and the fact that he had compliced of continual illtreatment at the hands of his daughter-in-law, they commuted the sentence to one of transportation for life.—*Id.*

THE JHANSI RELIEF BILL.

It is satisfactory to see that the Bill for the relief of Jhansi zemindars has been put on the stocks at last. It was time. Truthful reports of the state of Jhansi have been before the Local and Supreme Governments for fifteen years, but it is only now that something really seems about to be done. The object of the Bill is simply to relieve the Jhansi zemindars from "the mass of debt by which they are now oppressed." Revenue management is left for separate consideration. It is primarily a permissive Bill, enabling zemindars to make applications for the management of their estates. If the applicant is aggrieved an examination of debts ensues, guided by certain rules as to separation of principal and interest, charging simple interest only, and exclusive of inequitable claims. Having determined the debts, the next step is to begin to pay them. The essence of this process consists in keeping the zemindar on a fixed allowance, and in depriving him of the power to contract further obligations. The rest is left to time, good seasons, and reasonably careful management. Obviously the Government is at a great disadvantage as compared with private landlords, in managing small estates; but Jhansi landlords are so bad that probably the estates will profit by the change. Where necessary, the Government manager will be able to sell or mortgage part of the estate, in order to clear off debts. Existing mortgagees may be summarily evicted, on payment of compensation for standing crops. One could hardly have anything simpler than these few principles, which virtually make up the Bill. But one or two points suggest themselves to those who read between the lines. Jhansi estates are minutely subdivided, and no provision has been made for the not improbable case of a partial application for management. It would be impossible for the Government to undertake the management of small shares. Where the whole proprietary body are in debt, the chances are that all will join in the application for management; and if they do not join spontaneously, a little pressure would, no doubt, soon bring in the refractory co-shares. But the case will be different wherever a money-lender holds part of an estate. He at least will not be in debt, nor will he have any interest in the salvation of his debtors, the co-shares; and if he holds out, it will not be possible to take the estate under management without a regular partition—a process which occupies years. The difficulty, however, is less real than it looks; for mortagees and conditional vendees can be got rid of as mentioned above, and it is only in the case of sale outright that the money-lender can make himself obstructive. Besides, it is not his role to figure as a landowner. He sucks the landowner, but does not draw his subsistence directly from the land. On the whole, we need not anticipate much trouble from recusant co-sharers, whether thakurs or banyas. A more serious question is the financial outlook.—*Statesman.*

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE VICEROY OF INDIA

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

SIR,—Mr. Gladstone, in his speech last night on Mr. Fawcett's motion regarding the costs of the Afghan war, is reported to have made the statement that the vernacular Press of India is "now more completely within the grasp of the Viceroy than the Press of Russia is in that of the Czar." This statement must have been made under an entire misapprehension of the working of the Indian Press Act of 1878. That Act places the initiation and execution of all proceedings in regard to the vernacular Press entirely in the hands of the local or provincial Governments—that is, of the Governors, Lieutenant-Governors, and Chief Commissioners of the various provinces, with their local advisers. All that the Viceroy and his Council have to do in the matter is to act as a check on the proceedings of the local Governments, to see that no proceedings are taken arbitrarily or without very sufficient cause; and this grave responsibility is shared by the Viceroy with the entire Council, consisting of the Commander-in-Chief, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal or the Punjab, the Law Member of Council (always an eminent English barrister), and several others, in all cases leading men of the permanent civil and military services of the Empire. Neither the moral character nor even the political opinions of the permanent Indian services are liable to change with the changes in the political complexion of the home Government. However reflection may be the designs of a Tory Viceroy, he is absolutely powerless to interfere with the vernacular Press of India, further than to veto or confirm, as the case may be, proceedings that have already been initiated by and received the general approbation of the permanent Indian authorities.

And it must be clear to every one that the Viceroy, even in the exercise of this secondary power of the veto, is amenable not only to Parliament, but also to an ever-vigilant and efficient public opinion, both here and in India. It is quite certain that if the Viceroy were to so much as lift up his little finger in the way of intimidating or coercing an Indian editor, the whole world would come to hear all about the matter. When this happens a comparison may with some show of justice be instituted publicly between an English Viceroy and the Russian Czar. —Yours faithfully, ROPER LETHBRIDGE.

March 13. (Indian Press Commissioner, on furlough.)

LORD HARTINTON'S DEFENCE OF LIBERAL POLICY.

ADDRESSING his constituents in Lancashire, Lord Hartington spoke as follows with regard to Liberal policy especially in respect of the Colonies :—

We have adopted and avow the principle—we invite our opponents, if they can, to contradict it—that the best way to preserve the union of this country with her colonies, the best way, the only way to preserve their affection and their love, or, if you like it, to consolidate their co-operation (laughter), is to grant them Constitutions giving them the fullest and freest and the most complete self-government (hear, hear, and cheers), to let them know that the tie which binds them to us is a voluntary tie; that, so long as they feel that it is to our mutual advantage to preserve the connection, we are prepared to preserve it (hear, hear); and that we are willing to ask that we can to help them in times of danger, and to protect them in times of war, if necessary, with all the force of the British Empire (cheers). But we have told them, and they know it, that not one single penny will we take from colonies against their will. Well, gentlemen, I ask, has this policy been a policy of decomposition or disintegration? (cries of "No.") Are not our colonies at this moment more attached to the union with this country than they have been at any time past? (hear, hear.) And is not acknowledged by all, even by Conservative statesmen, that the contentment, the loyalty, the love of the mother country, which prevail are the fruit of the policy which has been followed towards them? (Applause.) I know that a few years ago there was some dissatisfaction when a Liberal Government, finding that the military force of this country was scattered all over the world, here and there, in insignificant garrisons spread over our colonies which gave no real protection to them, but which still enormously weakened our military force at home—I know there was some dissatisfaction or discontent when a Liberal Government began the policy of withdrawing these scattered forces, and keeping a larger proportion of our army at home, where it could best be used for any purpose for which it was wanted. There are always every where in our colonies as everywhere else, a certain number of people who benefit by any imperial expenditure such as this, and there are always a certain number of timid people who like to be nursed and petted and coddled (laughter), and taken care of, and who think that if any prop, or stay, or support to which they have been accustomed is taken away they will instantly fall to the ground and come to ruin. No doubt there was some discontent there was some complaint when these garrisons were removed from some of our colonies; but I believe that that policy has been followed on the whole, with the most excellent results (cheers), and that the colonies, Canada and Australia specially, have learnt the lesson now, and have recognised that it is part of their freedom, that it belongs to their self-government, that it behoves their dignity and self-respect to do something for their own defence, that they should not rest wholly and helplessly on the mother country (hear, hear). They know—Canada knows—by experience, when her security was threatened, that England, acting under the direction of a Liberal Government, was ready to support her with the whole force of the British Empire. They know and they believe that that will be the case again; but they know also that no strength is gained by keeping a regiment here and a battery there, and that if they want, as they do want, to main mount of the great Empire, and to throw in their lot with this great Empire, they must do something themselves to assist in the common task of self-preservation and self-defence (cheers). Well, gentlemen, Lord Beaconsfield himself is obliged to admit that the policy of this mysterious unknown people who wanted to decompose and disintegrate the Empire has failed. I think that when the Conservative candidates come among you it would be desirable that you should get some further explanation from them—not who are these mysterious people who cherish these designs against the British Empire. I have not time to say a word as to that part of the Prime Minister's letter which is devoted to the consideration of foreign affairs. That part of the question has been now, for two or three years, so fully and ably discussed by men of all sides, and the case of the Liberal Government has been so admirably put, that every voice in this country is tolerably well aware how that matter stands. I will not go into a subject which, if we go into it at all, must be treated at some considerable length. I will only say, as to the passages in Lord Beaconsfield's letter which refer to foreign affairs, that I challenge almost every statement which they contain (hear, hear). I deny that the peace of Europe has been maintained in Europe, has been broken in Asia and in Africa (hear, hear). I deny that the ascendancy of England has been manifest in any respect (hear, hear). I intend to go more fully into these matters at some other time, and all that I want to say now is, that if the foreign policy of the Government had been as successful as in my opinion it has been unsuccessful, yet the claim with which the Prime Minister's manifesto concludes is one of the most audacious claims upon the people of this country which has ever been put forward by any Prime Minister (hear, hear, and a Voice, "Shame"). He tells you that at this moment the influence of England is if not diminished, at least arrested. He tells you in so many words, that the object for which he is now appealing to the country is to restore and rehabilitate the arrested influence of the Government, to restore the strength of General Election with powers renewed, able to maintain what he calls the ascendancy, in Europe; and yet he does not tell you one single word of the purpose to which these new powers are to be devoted. You know that one of the most serious charges which we have brought against this Government during the continuance of this Parliament has been that the country has been kept in total ignorance on the most momentous intentions of the Government until they had been performed and executed.

ARMY REORGANISATION IN INDIA.

IN an article upon this subject the *Times* says.—The proposal to increase the strength of the native regiments will meet with warm approval from all sides. The reduction in number will add to the efficiency of the army, for many are supposed to be of little value as fighting machines. The addition of two British officers to each native corps is a step in the right direction; we believe it would have been wiser to have doubled the present number and given each regiment 14 instead of seven. The abolition of the Madras and Bombay commands is a question that calls for serious consideration, and the fact that this change was strongly opposed by Sir Peter Lumsden, one of the ablest men in the Indian Army, who is supported in his views by many officers of distinction, leads us to doubt the value of the change. The formation of four territorial army corps in place of three Presidential armies seems a distinction without a difference and scarcely promises to afford relief in a pecuniary point of view. The abolition of many of the smaller garrisons throughout India is a step which will tend to improve the strategical value of the army by consolidating its powers of offence. The proposal to relieve the Commander-in-Chief of his seat in the Viceregal Council is one that has been before this more than once, and been strenuously opposed by military men, by none more strongly than Lord Napier of Magdala. By possessing a voice at the Viceroy's deliberations the Commander-in-Chief secures a hearing for his own profession and is able to guard against cheeseparing economies, which the Military Member of Council alone and unaided might neither have the power to prevent nor sufficient professional knowledge to protest against. The increase to the strength of British cavalry and infantry regiments, if it does not portend a decrease in their number, is a wise measure of precaution, but the reduction of the artillery force is a step which, though before recommended, has ever been discountenanced by competent military authorities. The excellent services rendered by the Corps of Guides and by the 23d and 32d Punjab Pioneers fully warrant the recommendation of an increase in this branch of the service, and the formation of a small reserve for our native army will be a measure calculated to add to its value and popularity. The clause relating to the reduction of the arrears of the native State shows the Government of India to be fully aware of the danger of fostering these institutions, and though the Punjab Chiefs' Contingent did good work in the Kuram Valley, it is hard to forget the part played by some of our feudatories in 1857. The pointed reference to the Nizam of Hyderabad is bold and wise stroke, but one that will require caution in its execution. The abolition of the Staff Corps and substitution of promotion by Army Corps seniority seems an unnecessary innovation, promising great difficulties, with no corresponding advantage. The removal of officers in civil employment from the military lists will give universal satisfaction to the soldier portion of the Indian Army, but the knowledge that the appointment of colonels' allowances is to be recast will cause a thrill of terror to pervade the breast of those who are anxiously looking forward to these handsome pensions. On the whole the committee appear to have recommended some very necessary changes, but it is doubtful whether many of them will receive the approval of the Indian Council, and it is certain that some will call forth a strong chorus of disapproval. Those touching the efficiency of the army are more likely to be appreciated than those dealing with vested interests of officers.

THE EARL OF BEACONSFIELD ON CONSERVATIVE POLICY.

In replying to the strictures passed by Earl Granville upon his manifesto to the Lord Lieut. of Ireland, Earl Beaconsfield in the House of Lords on March 15th spoke as follows :—The noble Lord argues, quite forgetting that there is one great distinction between him and all the gentlemen on this side of the House, and, perhaps, with the sole exception of himself, the noble Lords opposite. The noble Lord is a man of war. He says you should have done this, or followed that course, and all the things we are to do are acts of war. But our duty as an English Ministry was to save the country from being involved in war, and to prevent any war. Of course, then, he disapproves of all our conduct and of the manner in which we manage our affairs. Our opinions are perfectly contrary to each other. He has only one specific for the settlement of what he calls the "Eastern Question." It is at the beginning war, in the middle war, and in the end war (laughter). Well, these great speeches, this foundation, which has led to so much instruction and unexpected oratory, is founded on a motion which ought not to be pressed to a division, but which still exists because the noble Lord is possessed of a letter from Shere Ali to the Sultan, stirring up the Sultan to make war against England, and to enter into an alliance with that Power which, of all Powers, was one he should most dislike himself with, and descanting on the great advantages of an alliance with Russia. The motion is that I should produce, on the part of the Government, this document. We have no official knowledge of this document. We have only the document in the noble Lord's possession. He may possess it—namely, it having been printed in some newspapers. The letter is unquestionably a forgery (cheers), and the noble Lord has made it the foundation of a great debate, which he has led to most important revelations from the noble Lord opposite with reference to the politics and position of his party. That letter is utterly apocryphal and surreptitious, and your lordships may rely upon it that its history is in this way. It first appeared in a Turkish paper, and was communicated by a European. When it appeared, it of course was copied into other papers, and considerable commotion was about it. A communication was made to the Turkish Government, by whom its authenticity was immediately denied. The Sultan personally declared that it was perfectly fictitious, and no copy has come into our hands, nor have we ever heard anything further about it. The Russian newspapers seem at least to have treated the letter in a different manner. On the 15th July this correspondence, which was undoubtedly false, was stated to have made a strong impression on the Mahomedan population in all the bazaars of India. If your Lordships now read the letter again now, you would say immediately that it was written by a European. It is much too epigrammatic to be Oriental. The whole tone is that of some experienced journalist, who gained its inspiration in a Turkish newspaper, no longer in existence and remarkable for its hostility to England. This motion has given the noble Earl opposite the opportunity of making some emi ble remarks on the state of affairs. The noble Earl has taken the letter which I addressed to a noble Duke as his chief text. I think he could have desired the noble Duke who produced that Oriental letter and made a speech which would have been more germane to the matter in hand. I do not collect from the noble Earl that his charges against the Government are of a very serious or substantial kind. His first complaint is that we have advised her Majesty to dissolve Parliament. I can fancy some familiar friend of mine complaining that we had advised her Majesty to dissolve Parliament; but I am surprised that the noble Earl, the head of a powerful party who for the last six months have been denouncing her Majesty's Government because they did not dissolve Parliament—and some of whom have used language of the strongest invective against us, and who have laboured to impress upon the nation that there is nothing but our own fear of the indignation of our fellow citizens that prevented us from doing so (cheers—I say I am surprised that the noble Earl should have found that fault with us (cheers.) I will make great admissions to the noble Earl. I will admit that a higher function to exercise and a more important responsibility to encounter than to advise her Majesty to dissolve Parliament does not exist under any circumstances, except when the absolute lapse of time renders it necessary for Ministers to dissolve. If I did not feel certain that the noble Lord opposite, and many of his friends who are great station in the country and whose distinguished talents we all acknowledge and honour, were merely speaking in a spirit of mockery. I should be alarmed when I read, as I do read, that some of these distinguished persons have absolutely insisted that Parliament was dissolved because there was some Bill about war in the House of Commons (laughter). I should say, if I believed that they sincerely entertained that opinion, that it was a great danger if the nation were governed by men, and in the end war (laughter). Well, these great speeches, this foundation, which has led to so much instruction and unexpected oratory, is founded on a motion which ought not to be pressed to a division, but which still exists because the noble Lord is possessed of a letter from Shere Ali to the Sultan, stirring up the Sultan to make war against England, and to enter into an alliance with that Power which, of all Powers, was one he should most dislike himself with, and descanting on the great advantages of an alliance with Russia. The motion is that I should produce, on the part of the Government, this document. We have no official knowledge of this document. We have only the document in the noble Lord's possession. He may possess it—namely, it having been printed in some newspapers. 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I should say, if I believed that they sincerely entertained that opinion, that it was a great danger if the nation were governed by men, but knowing as I do that they are experienced and versed in affairs, and that Ministers well weigh any advice they may give about the dissolution of Parliament, I will pass that by, for I am quite sure that the noble Earl would observe that I should not like his remarks on the grounds on which I think they ought to be founded. It is an act involving great responsibility. We have considered it in all its bearings. Nothing but a sense of duty—of overwhelming duty—induced us to take that step; and no other institution is necessary, especially as we are now appealing to our countrymen. The noble Lord touched upon some domestic subjects which he thinks I ought to have touched upon. (Earl Granville.—No, I did not.) I have already troubled your Lordships with remarks in regard to Ireland, and I will not touch upon it again. I will go to that point in the noble Earl's speech in which he questioned my right to describe what my views are with regard to the relations between this and other countries, and the degree of danger or security that may depend upon them. I must assert that right in a manner which cannot be mistaken (hear, hear). I do not understand what the noble Earl means by impressing upon us practically the necessity of telling the nation every single thing in our foreign affairs. I wish to say that it is not our duty as Ministers to shuffle off the responsibility which it is our duty to encounter (hear, hear). My Lords, there is not an expression in that letter which we have not well weighed and sincerely felt. I believe the state of affairs is critical (hear, hear). When we look at the condition of Europe—when we find these mighty hosts embattled in every direction—when we find increased armaments proposed, recommended, and carried with facility—if there were no other causes—these alone would impress upon my countrymen that this is not a time when vigilance can be neglected, and when reputation can be "sickled o'er with the pale cast of thought" (cheers). The noble Earl complained of my using the word ascendancy, and attacked me for boasting of that ascendancy. Now, I hold that ascendancy is not supremacy. I hold it down then, and I say it down now, that England ought to be possessed of influence, not to say ascendancy, in the Councils of Europe. I did not say we possessed it, but I said that it was a policy which every wise Minister ought to pursue and should endeavour to attain. There are causes why England does not possess that degree of influence, that ascendancy which she ought to possess in the Councils of Europe. These causes are not due to the noble Earl, who has always conducted himself in a statesmanlike but they are owing to those causes with him in public life, who hold that it is which has impressed the Courts of Europe and the people of Europe with the idea that there is a want of sympathy between the existing Government and their countrymen, and that if one of those trials ever occurred which demand the utmost development of national energy and the utmost display of national spirit we should appeal to our countrymen in vain (hear, hear). My Lords, there is a great difference between attendance on supremacy. The one case is always somewhat involves many moral attributes. It is one which will be always accepted in a liberal and generous spirit, and in that sense the policy of England ought to secure it. I maintain that unless we do take our place in the Councils of Europe in a becoming manner the peace of the world is endangered (hear, hear). I contend that the best security for maintaining the general peace is increasing the dominion and influence of England (cheers). If we have not taken our proper place, or confused, why they were so in consequence, I might say, of the policy of those who preceded us. That policy we have not followed. Our policy we have fairly put before the country, whose verdict will soon be given; and whether or not it is our good fortune to remain upon these benches, that policy will be pursued by us. But if the noble Lord and his friends are determined to occupy our posts, then I will promise him that if the honour and interest of England are ever concerned when he is Minister, he will always be supported by the Tory party (loud cheers).

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